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THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

DEBATE UPON ADMITTING MR. BURLEIGH'S TESTIMONY—GEN. THOMAS, IN UNIFORM, IN THE GALLERY—KARSNER ON THE STAND—"THE EYES OF DELAWARE ARE ON YOU"—THE CHIEF-JUSTICE OVERCOME WITH EMOTION—TESTIMONY OF SAMUEL WILKESON AND OTHERS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 1, 1868.

The galleries were thronged again this morning, but owing to the oppressive heat and bad ventilation of the chamber, many persons were compelled to withdraw before the close of the first two hours. Immediately after the reading of the journal of yesterday's proceedings, Mr. Sumner rose and submitted a resolution, that under the Constitution the Chief-Justice has no right to vote on any question arising during the trial. This had special reference, of course, to the casting vote given by the Chief-Justice yesterday, on the question of retiring for consultation. It created a ripple of excitement in the galleries, and the vote which immediately followed its presentation was anxiously watched. The result was that the resolution was defeated by 21 to 27. The Chief-Justice quietly announced the vote, and then stated the first business in order before the Court. It was the question of the admissibility of the testimony of Walter A. Burleigh about a conversation which took place between him and Gen. Thomas on the night of the 21st of February. Mr. Stanbery took the floor, and made an elaborate speech to show why it should not be admitted. He contended that as Gen. Thomas is not on trial this conversation is not relevant, unless it can be shown that Thomas spoke by the authority of the President, which he did not understand the prosecution to claim. Senator Frelinghuysen sent a written question to the Managers to know whether they proposed to connect the President with Gen. Thomas in this conversation; to which Gen. Butler replied in the affirmative. Messrs. Bingham, Butler and Curtis participated in the discussion which Mr. Stanbery opened, and after a debate of nearly three hours the nays and yeas were called and the Court decided, by a vote of 39 to 11 to receive the testimony, the Democrats alone voting in the negative.

Mr. Burleigh was then called to the stand. He testified at considerable length concerning the conversation between himself and Gen. Thomas. The most important point was that Gen. Thomas told him he intended, if necessary, to use force to get possession of the War Office. Mr. Stanbery cross-examined Mr. Burleigh, and worried him a good deal in the process, without, however, getting him to weaken the force of his direct testimony in the least. While all this was going on, Gen. Thomas, in full uniform, was an interested and anxious spectator and auditor in the ladies' gallery.

The next witness called was Samuel Wilkeson, whose testimony was brief but to the point, and delivered in such a straightforward manner as to leave no room for any cross-examination; but a few unimportant questions were propounded, and they left the President's case no better off than before they were put. He related two conversations with Thomas, one in the afternoon and the other in the night of the 21st of February, in which Gen. Thomas declared his intention to take possession of the War Office.

Next came one Karsner, from Delaware, whose testimony was very important and at the same time very ludicrous. He met Gen. Thomas at the President's levee on Monday evening, Feb. 24, and congratulated him on the position to which he had been assigned, telling him to do his duty and that the eyes of Delaware were upon him. "The eyes of Delaware" falling so quaintly as the phrase did upon the ears of the Senate and galleries drew out laugh, in which the Chief-Justice heartily joined. To Karsner's congratulation, Gen. Thomas replied that the people of his native State would not be disappointed in him, for he would certainly do his duty and kick that fellow out, unquestionably meaning Secretary Stanton, but mentioning no names. Mr. Stanbery now took charge of Karsner, evidently with the purpose of confusing him and making him contradict himself. He commenced by putting so many irrelevant questions that the Chief-Justice felt constrained to interfere with an objection and stop the farce. Mr. Stanbery then asked the witness whether he detailed the conversation to any one on the night of its occurrence. "Yes," the witness said [illegible]. "Who was his n[illegible]" [illegible] Mr. Stanbery. [illegible] toted as [illegible] trying to think of [illegible] less than ten syllables of unpronounceable Dutch, and then raised his head toward the counsel and with the air of one who had just caught it, after a desperate effort, said it was Smith. A peal of laughter followed. The Chief Justice caught the contagion as badly as any one in the galleries or on the floor and laughed so heartily himself that he was ashamed to call others to order. The scene was reënacted two minutes later when Mr. Stanbery asked what was Smith's first name, and the witness replied "it isn't John." "It isn't John, but William" said he Mr. Stanbery soon dismissed this witness; but Gen. Butler bade Karsner remain in the city as he thought it might be necessary to call on him again. Karsner's testimony seemed to annoy the President's counsel, and they will endeavor to impeach his character in order to destroy the effect of his testimony. Karsner, however, is said to be a man of integrity. He lives in Delaware, where he owns a large farm. When the war broke out he took decided ground in favor of the Union, and for this he was driven from his home for some months. His business in Washington, at the time of his conversation with Gen. Thomas, was in connection with the establishment of a postal route in the County of the State in which he resides.

When Karsner had finished testifying the Court adjourned until noon to-morrow. From the manner in which matters progressed to-day it is generally inferred that the trial will terminate in at least three weeks. It seems apparent from the course that the President's counsel are pursuing that they intend to delay the proceedings in every possible way; but they can be checkmated in this, if they persist, by the Senate holding night sessions. The trial absorbs public attention here, and scarcely anything of public interest outside has taken place since it began.

M. KARSENER AGAIN ON THE STAND—MR. JOHNSON'S CONSPIRACY—THE SCENE IN SECRETARY STANTON'S OFFICE—GEN. EMORY'S INTERVIEW WITH THE PRESIDENT—THE ORDER TO DISOBEY SECRETARY STANTON—THE GRANT-JOHNSON CORRESPONDENCE—RECESS BY THE CHIEF-JUSTICE'S CASTING VOTE—MR. JOHNSON'S CORRESPONDENCE WITH GOV. PARSONS OF ALABAMA.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 2, 1868.

The Court opened at the usual hour, 12 o'clock m. At about the time of assembling a rain-storm was threatened, and this evidently kept many people away from the scene. Before an hour had passed, however, the storm had come and gone, and the galleries were thronged as usual since the beginning of the trial. The members of the House seem to have already begun to lose interest in the trial. Not more than a third of the whole number were in the Senate Chamber at any one time during to-day's proceedings. Many have gone home, and many other tarry in the hall of the House, to improve the opportunity to answer letters and do other work for their constituents. The ticket system operates well, except that it gives a preference to the fairer portion of our population.

The first half hour to-day was consumed by the Secretary in reading the journal of yesterday's proceedings. When he had finished, Mr. Stanbery asked that the witness, Karsner, be recalled. Gen. Butler at first objected, but afterward withdrew his objection, and Karsner was called. Only a few questions were put to him, and those by Mr. Stanbery. Karsner's testimony has somewhat annoyed the President's counsel, and the point in the questions which they put to him to-day was to show, if possible, that Karsner's interview with Gen. Thomas, about which he testified yesterday, was instigated by Secretary Stanton. The next witness was Mr. Ferry, a member of the House from Michigan. His testimony was brief, and the same in substance as that of Messrs. Van Horn and Morehead, members of the House, who were examined on Monday last. It related to what took place between Gen. Thomas and Secretary Stanton on the first day of the former's demand upon the latter for possession of the War Office. Mr. Ferry had made notes of what was said at the time, and in giving his testimony read from the same. About this time a very strong gale of wind prevailed outside, and the Senate Chamber became so dark that it became necessary to light the gas. When Mr. Ferry had finished, Gen. Emory, commanding the Military Department of Washington, was called to the stand. Gen. Emory gave his testimony in a clear and straightforward manner. It was almost the same as that taken by the Board of Managers when the House Managers were preparing the Articles of Impeachment, and related to the President having sent for him the day after the appointment of Thomas as Secretary of War *ad interim*, and what took place at the interview. The only new part of the testimony is a conversation which Emory had with President Johnson at the time Gen. Canby was relieved from duty here and ordered to take command in South Carolina. At that time, when Gen. Emory had a conversation with the President, when he spoke to Emory about the disposition of the U. S. troops in this city, and if he thought the force large enough, Emory replied that he thought the force should be increased, especially as there seemed to be some excitement about the Maryland Militia. Gen. Emory was listened to very attentively, and the President's counsel were very brief in their cross-examination. Mr. Butler's manner of putting questions to Emory made his testimony clearer and sharper, and the President's motives better understood than when he (Emory) testified before the Impeachment Managers. When Emory had finished, Mr. Wilson of the Managers offered and read documentary evidence, embracing Gen. Grant's letter to President Johnson asking him to put in writing his order to him not to obey the orders of Mr. Stanton as Secretary of War. The President's counsel objected to admitting this letter as evidence unless the whole correspondence between Grant and Johnson was admitted. The House Managers refused to accede to the request of the President's counsel, and nearly an hour was consumed in arguing the point. Mr. Stanbery spoke in behalf of the President, and Mr. Wilson replied on the part of the Managers. When the Chief-Justice submitted the question to the Senate for decision, some perplexity was manifested by many of the Senators as to the points involved. The Chief-Justice was called upon several times to explain, and even then a look of doubt was visible on the faces of many Senators; but the objection was not sustained, and the letter was admitted. All the Democrats, with nine Republicans, voted with the President's counsel. While this subject was being disposed of, many of the people in the galleries left their seats and promenaded the lobbies until Col. Wallace was called to the witness stand.

Gen. Wallace testified that he had an interview with the President on the 23d of February, and that the President questioned him in regard to the number and disposition of troops in the garrison of Washington. The President's counsel cross-examined him, and tried to make it appear that Wallace's meeting the President at this time was a mere accident, and on this point considerable sparring was indulged in by Messrs. Butler, Stanbery, and Evarts, much to the amusement of the galleries, and to the evident distaste of the witness. He came near losing his temper at one time while Gen. Butler was questioning him, but Butler's affable manner soon restored him to his equilibrium. Wallace's manner of testifying left the general impression that he was an unwilling witness against Mr. Johnson.

When Wallace had finished it was 2½ o'clock, and a recess of 10 minutes was voted. It really lasted 20 minutes, and those who remained in the hall improved the time by appeasing their hunger. During the recess a little incident caused a momentary excitement. Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, when in the act of taking a seat at the Managers' table, missed his foothold and fell heavily to the floor. The sound could be heard all over the hall. Several Senators who saw him fall hastened to his aid. They lifted him to his chair, and there he went on writing, not having been hurt by the fall.

When the Court reassembled, the Hon. William E. Chandler, ex-Assistant-Secretary of the Treasury, was the first witness examined. He testified in regard to the manner of procedure necessary for the War Department to obtain money from the Treasury Department, and as to the form of the commission of the employés of the Treasury Department. Gen. Butler put the question to Chandler whether he knew Edmund Cooper, and whether he (Cooper) was not now acting as Assistant-Secretary of the Treasury. To this the President's counsel objected, and almost an hour was consumed in settling this point. Mr. Evarts asked Gen. Butler what he proposed to prove by bringing in Cooper, and Gen. Butler explained that he wanted to prove the charges contained in the eighth and eleventh articles of impeachment, and to show that the President's appointment of Edmund Cooper to the position of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury was a part of the President's conspiracy to get possession of the funds in the Treasury Department intended for the War Department. He spoke at length, and clearly defined his motives in the evidence which he wished to offer. Mr. Stanbery replied in an effective speech, and Mr. Bingham followed briefly. Questions were then submitted to the Managers and their witness by the Chief-Justice, Senators Henderson, Sherman, Johnson, Fessenden, and Cameron. These questions were all reduced to writing, and this consumed some time. Mr. Chandler's answers to these questions seemed to weaken Gen. Butler's theory, and the Chief-Justice, without committing himself by giving a primary decision, submitted the question to the Senate direct, and, by a vote of 22 to 27, it was decided that the testimony was not admissible. All the Democrats voted in the negative, together with the following named Republicans: Conness, Edmunds, Ferry, Fessenden, Fowler, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Henderson, Morrill of Maine, Patterson of New-Hampshire, Sherman, Stewart, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Willey, and Williams. This was a square [illegible] the President's counsel, [illegible], however, with the remark that he would [illegible] the subject up at some subsequent time. The [illegible] opinion seems to be that the Senators intend to confine the Managers strictly to the articles of impeachment.

The next and last witness was Mr. Tinker, manager of a telegraph office in this city. He was called to show the genuineness of two dispatches that passed between Gov. Parsons of Alabama and President Johnson, in February, 1867. These dispatches, Gen. Butler explained, were intended to prove that Johnson was conspiring to defeat the laws of Congress by urging the late Rebel States not to accept the terms which Congress proposed for their reconstruction. The President's counsel objected to the admission of the evidence, but, after a tedious argument, the Senate voted to admit it. Shortly after 5 o'clock a motion was made to adjourn, which was carried by the Chief-Justice giving the casting vote on a tie.

TRUSTWORTHINESS OF PHONOGRAPHY AND THE TELEGRAPH—HIS EXCELLENCY'S CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT OF REVISION—MR. JOHNSON'S GREAT CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT, THE FREEDOM OF SPEECH—THE EXECUTIVE'S PECULIAR GRAMMAR—TESTIMONY BY COL. JAMES B. SHERIDAN, MESSRS. D. C. M'EWEN, J. O. CLEPHANE, W. G. MOORE, AND OTHERS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 3, 1868.

The Senate met to-day precisely at 12 o'clock. After a short prayer by the Rev. Dr. Gray, the Chief-Justice opened the Court by directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to make the usual proclamation. The Managers of the House were then announced, and, at the invitation of the Chief-Justice, advanced and took their seats inside the bar. The members of the House of Representatives were then announced, and Mr. E. B. Washburne, the Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Mr McPherson, Clerk of the House, and ten members entered. For some unexplained reason the Representatives appear to be losing interest in the proceedings, for their attendance becomes slimmer and slimmer each day, and should the trial last much longer, and they continue to diminish at their present rate, the probabilities are that the lower branch of Congress will have dwindled down to the Speaker, the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, Mr. E. B. Washburne, and the active Clerk of the House, Mr. McPherson. Not more than 50 members were in the chamber at any time during the trial to-day. During the first hour's proceedings the galleries were only partially filled, though the applicants for seats were as numerous as ever.

Immediately after the reading of the journal by the Secretary of the Senate, Mr. Drake moved that the Senate take up his motion of yesterday, which was an amendment to the seventh rule, providing that one-fifth of the members present shall be necessary to a call of the Yeas and Nays, and the amendment was passed without a division. The trial was continued by Gen. Butler, who offered the President's message inclosing the report of the Secretary of State relative to the Fourteenth Constitutional Amendment, and the mode in which it was submitted to the State Legislatures, in the Summer of 1866. Mr. Stanbery looked over the document before it was read, and said that he would not object to its admission, although he could not see its relevancy.

Mr. Charles A. Tinker, the telegraph operator who was examined yesterday, was recalled. He testified that a speech by the President was filed at the office of the Western Union Telegraph Company in this city, on the 18th of August last, and sent to the Associated Press of New-York. Gen. Butler handed the witness over to the opposing counsel. Mr. Evarts, Mr. Stanbery, and Judge Curtis held a short consultation, and decided not to submit him to a cross-examination.

The next witness, Col. James B. Sheridan, official phonographer for the Superior Court of New-York, testified that he and two other gentlemen were employed to report a speech made by the President at the White House, on the 18th of August, 1866, which was the famous gem of lachrymose oratory delivered by the President in response to the address of the Philadelphia Bread-and-butter and arm-in-arm Convention. Col. Sheridan was directed by the counsel to examine a bundle of manuscript which purported to be a report of that remarkable speech, and see whether he recognized his hand-writing. Mr. Tinker, through a mistake which he afterward explained, had handed in the wrong document, in consequence of which Col. Sheridan was unable to find any of his writing among the papers. He testified that the report was handed to Mr. Moore, the President's private secretary, for revision, and that he did not know what became of it afterward. Gen. Butler then surrendered the witness to the tender mercies of Mr. Evarts, who subjected him to a severe cross-examination, in which the whole system of Pittman's short-hand writing was developed, and much instruction on that occult science was given to the learned counsel and the Senators and spectators. Col. Sheridan answered clearly and to the point, and the counsel for the defense failed to disprove the accuracy of the report.

Mr. James O. Clephane, the next witness, testified that he assisted in the reporting of the same speech. He too failed to recognize his handwriting in the papers submitted. This also arose from the mistake of Tinker, alluded to in the case of the last witness. He reported the speech for *The Washington Chronicle*, and the report for that journal was nearer literal and correct than the speech revised by Col. Moore, as the then editor of *The Chronicle*. Mr. McFarland wanted the speech with all its imperfections. The speech, as it appeared in that newspaper, was as the President delivered it, except that the reporter corrected a few grammatical blunders, such as "you and I have saw." This drew out a burst of laughter on the floor and in the galleries.

A large bound volume of *The Chronicle* was then produced, and thus Mr. Butler proceeded to examine. The learned Manager assumed a very undignified position, with his back to the Chief-Justice, in his eagerness to hunt up the speech. This, again, set the risibles of the audience in motion, and a general grin was visible all through the House. Gen. Butler looked up, very much like a boy caught in the perpetration of something naughty, and at this the spectators laughed again. He handed the volume to the witness. Mr. Evarts objected, on the ground that they were entitled to the best kind of evidence, which was not the newspapers.

Gen. Butler replied that they should take the world as they found it, and that there was no question concerning the degree of evidence. He maintained that short-hand writing had now been so far perfected as to be trusted for all the purposes of life. Even in the present case, no counsel, except one, troubled himself about taking notes on the trial, preferring to trust to the busy fingers of the reporter at his side. He quoted from the state trial of O'Connell, where the principal evidence was newspaper reports. In view of all this, he held that he had the right to ask the witness the question: "Mr. Witness, looking at this report, can you testify that it is a correct report of the speech?" Mr. Evarts said that to admit such a report would be in a great measure a violation of the freedom of speech, as the objection was not merely technical. Stenography, said he, is trusted daily, it is true; but speeches are revised by speakers, so that they may not be misrepresented, and in this case that right was denied the President by the editor of *The Chronicle*, who wanted it with all its imperfections. Mr. Butler interrupted to say that the editor of *The Chronicle* did not object to the President's speech, but to the speech of his Secretary. Mr. Evarts continued, insisting that the original notes should be produced; but, before the question was decided, Mr. Tinker again took the stand and made explanation of the mistake about the speech. He exhibited another package of papers, in which Col. Sheridan, being recalled, recognized his handwriting.

Mr. F. H. Smith, another reporter, testified that he helped in reporting the same extraordinary speech, and that the report was correct in every particular, except that he had corrected some of the grammatical blunders and altered the construction of some of the sentences. Counsel for the defense attempted in his case to impeach the accuracy of his reporting, but failed in the attempt. Mr. Clephane was recalled, and he testified to his writing as exhibited by Mr. Tinker.

Col. Moore, the President's secretary, was next called. A buzz of conversation ran through the House, and the spectators evidently expected that he would reveal something. He is a gentleman of a pleasant countenance, of about 32 years of age, and of an agreeable presence. He described himself as a paymaster in the army, but added that he had never paid any money. This remark was received with laughter. He meant Government funds. Gen. Butler asked him relative to his revision of the President's speech, which he acknowledged. Gen. Butler then put the further question to him, why he dared interfere with the President's "great constitutional right," which he was then exercising, "of freedom of speech." This created no little merriment among the Senators and spectators. The witness replied that he thought the speech, as it was extemporaneous, required to be revised a little, but that he had no authority to revise it. The President, however, did not object to it, and never questioned the accuracy of the report. Gen. Butler was rather sharp with Col. Moore—so sharp that the counsel for the defense declined to cross-examine.

It being now 25 minutes to 3 o'clock, Mr. Trumbull moved a recess until 3 o'clock, which was not agreed to. Ten minutes was finally agreed to.

The Court again met at 2:50. Mr. Grimes moved that when the Senate adjourn to-day, it adjourn to meet on Monday next. This was voted down by 9 majority. Gen. Butler then read the President's speech in reply to the address of the Philadelphia Convention, and in reproducing that harangue he laid particular emphasis on the [illegible] portions. The run, the want of [illegible] position from Alderman up, all of which [illegible] and duly emphasized, called forth immoderate laughter. Mr. Anthony tried to get a consideration of an order offered in Executive Session, that the Associated Press reporter should be assigned a seat on the floor, but the Chief-Justice ruled the motion out of order. It was introduced, however at a subsequent part of the proceedings and adopted.

Mr. Wm. H. Hudson, editor of *The Cleveland Leader*, was next called. His testimony in was reference to the report of the Cleveland speech, which he had reported for *The Leader*. The report was made in long-hand, but portions of it were verbatim. Mr. Evarts tried hard to shake this gentleman's testimony, but failed to do it, in a long and searching cross-examination. During Mr. Hudson's examination considerable legal sparring occurred between counsel, but Gen. Butler nearly always carried his point. Mr. Evarts objected to the witness refreshing his memory by means of the newspaper report; but the Chief-Justice decided to admit it. Reverdy Johnson shook his head in dissent. Then an amusing tilt occurred between Mr. Butler and Mr. Evarts upon the meaning of the word "handying," which also became the subject of laughter. Gen. Butler directed the witness to repeat the expressions of the crowd on that occasion when the President was addressing them. These expressions of the crowd were "Hang Jeff. Davis!" "Down with Wendell Phillips!" and the replies of the President were "Why don't you do it? You have the Chief-Justice and the Attorney-General," which bathed the Senate in laughter, and brought a smile even to the lips of Mr. Chase. Mr. Hudson, in reply to Mr. Evarts, said that *The Cleveland Leader* is a Republican newspaper.

Mr. D. C. McEwen took the stand at 4:10. He accompanied Andrew Johnson on the Douglas tour as representative of *The New-York World*. He reported the President's Cleveland speech, and had the original notes. The President was a little excited on that occasion, and the crowd said to him, "Andy, don't get mad." [Laughter.] At 4:20 Mr. Evarts began to cross-examine Mr. McEwen, and the cross-examination lasted five minutes. Gen. Butler, on the re-direct, asked Mr. McEwen the politics of *The World*, as a set-off to the question of Mr. Evarts to Mr. Hudson relative to the politics of *The Leader*.

Mr. Edward B. Stark, a lawyer, and formerly a reporter of Cleveland, was the next witness. He reported the speech in Cleveland for *The Herald* of that city. His testimony was nearly identical with that of the last two witnesses. *The Herald* was known at that time as a Johnson Republican paper, or a Post-office paper. The editor of *The Herald* is Postmaster of Cleveland. A combination of terms which the audience regarded as very funny.

Gen. Butler then offered Mr. Hudson's report; but Mr. Evarts objected. Gen. Butler spoke in support of his point. He thought it strange that the President's counsel should object to it, especially when he complained in his answer that the speech had been mangled, and demanded that the whole of it should go in. He wanted to be fair, and would give them all he could lay his hands on—three reports of one speech. After some fencing on both sides, Gen. Butler offered *The Leader* report, which the Chief-Justice ruled to be inadmissible. The yeas and nays were taken on it, and resulted—Yeas, 35; Nays, 11; Reverdy Johnson voting with the Republicans. Mr. Stark's report and Mr. McEwen's report were then put in, and accepted. A vote was again taken on a motion to adjourn to Monday, and voted down by a large majority. After which the Senate, at about 5 o'clock, adjourned to to-morrow.

HISTORY OF REMOVALS BY PRESIDENTS—GEN. BUTLER TURNS THE ENEMY'S GUNS—THE DISGRACEFUL HARANGUE IN ST. LOUIS—THE PROSECUTION SUBSTANTIALLY CLOSED—ADJOURNMENT TO THURSDAY NEXT—THE PRESIDENT'S COUNSEL MAY ABANDON THE CASE—HIS EXCELLENCY ADVISED TO RESIGN.

WASHINGTON, April 5, 1868.

The Impeachment trial, its progress thus far, and its probable developments, are the prevailing topics of conversation in this city. It is generally conceded that the evidence as presented by the prosecution leaves not the shadow of doubt of the conviction of the President. Gentlemen of the legal profession regard it as the most complete case ever sent to a jury, and the Managers feel confident that the defense cannot answer their arguments or impeach the testimony. The President's counsel have been so signally beaten that it is not improbable that they may retire from the case. A rumor to that effect was in circulation in well-informed circles to-day, and it is said that the President has been advised to resign.

It is well known here that the President's counsel had hoped to base their defense mainly on the action of President Adams in the case of Timothy Pickering; but they were utterly demoralized, yesterday, when Gen. Butler seized their own guns and turned them upon them, by proving, from the Executive Journal of the Senate for the year 1800, that Mr. Adams consulted the Senate before he dismissed Mr. Pickering.

By referring to the proceedings in the trial on Saturday the reader may see that the Managers reserved the right of putting in at a subsequent time some documentary evidence. Only one link is missing in the chain which those reserved documents can supply, and that link is Mr. Johnson's letters through the Secretary of State to the members of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet to the effect that he (Johnson) had decided to make no changes in the Cabinet, and authorizing them to discharge the duties of their several departments.

The defense, it is said, intend to place Lieut.-Gen. Sherman on the stand to testify, concerning the conversation which he had with the President relative to the Civil Tenure-of-Office act. These conversations go to show, as the President's counsel allege, that the President had no intention whatever of violating the law. It is also asserted that Reverdy Johnson and Robert J. Walker deny the accuracy of Gen. Emory's testimony, and that the latter-named gentleman will testify that he had no such conversation, and gave no such advice, as Gen. Emory alleged in his evidence.

Judge Curtis is preparing his argument for Thursday, the day of opening for the defense having been assigned to him. All the Cabinet officers have been summoned by Mr. Johnson to testify in regard to his (Johnson's) views on the Civil Tenure-of-Office act.

The Senate was in open session on Saturday at 12 o'clock, when the Chief-Justice entered the Chamber and immediately organized the Court of Impeachment. The Managers on the part of the House and the House itself were consecutively announced; after which the journal was read. Not more than 40 Representatives were in the Chamber at any time during the day, and those who came from a distance in the hope of witnessing the assembled wisdom of the nation in one Chamber at the same time, were grievously disappointed. The galleries, however, were filled, though here and there were some vacant seats. As on previous days, the ladies outnumbered the gentlemen, and were mainly the intimate friends of Congressmen. The first witness called was Mr. Walbridge, who testified that he fully and accurately reported the speech made by the President at St. Louis on Sept 8, 1866, and a speech made at a banquet at the same city on the same evening, both of which he had compared with the speeches immediately after publication; and, on another occasion, about 12 months ago, when the Judiciary Committee were investigating the New-Orleans riots, Mr. Butler offered in evidence the newspaper containing the speech, which was read by the Clerk. Mr. Evarts cross-examined the witness about ten minutes, but nothing material was elicited. Mr. Joseph A. Dear, editor of *The Jersey City Times*, was the next witness. He testified that he was on the trip around the circle as correspondent of *The Chicago Republican* and that he reported the speech above referred to for *The St. Louis Times*. The speech was reproduced verbatim by that newspaper, with the exception of a few words of incorrect English which he had corrected. Mr. Stanbery cross-examined the witness relative to the time required to write out short-hand notes, and the probabilities of a long-hand writer being able to correctly report a fluent speaker. Mr. Robert S. Chew, an old gentleman who has been in the State Department for the last 34 years, testified concerning the wording of commissions before and subsequent to the passage of the Tenure-of-Office law, when a change was made. Mr. Butler then put in evidence all the appointments and removals of the heads of departments, as they appear in the records of the State Department since the foundation of the Government. This led to a little fencing between counsel, in which Gen. Butler, as usual, drove his antagonists to the wall. Gen. Butler then read from the ninth volume of the Works of John Adams the official letters between Mr. Adams and Timothy Pickering, relative to Pickering's removal from the office of Secretary of State. The defense had intended to produce this as a part of their case, but on referring to the Journal of the Executive Session of that year the managers found that it could be made one of the strongest points for the prosecution, as the Journal shows that Mr. Adams, in this instance, acted with the consent of the Senate, and not without it, as the opposite side had supposed. Gen. Butler then proved by Mr. Creecy, who was recalled, that the President had informed certain officers of the Treasury of the suspension of Secretary Stanton, after which he closed the case for the prosecution. The President's counsel then asked an adjournment to Thursday, which, after debate, was granted.

MR. CHASE AND IMPEACHMENT.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 3, 1868.

The impeachment trial goes smoothly. The obstructive preliminaries have been gradually removed [illegible] individual minds have conspired to give rise to innumerable speculations and reports, which have been scattered over the country, respecting the relations of the Senate with the Chief-Justice. Taking a new presiding officer at a critical time for a most important object, it was impossible that jealousies and suspicions and vague apprehensions should not make their appearance in this body. It is satisfactory now to know that they have mostly made their exit. The first really threatening form they have taken was in the support given to the proposition of Mr. Sumner, made on Wednesday, that the Chief-Justice should not give a casting vote on a division. The motion of Mr. Sumner embodying this idea was rejected by a vote of 27 to 21. If the subject rests here, no harm is done; but an attempt to reverse the vote would be mischievous, and, if successful, would certainly be injurious to the proceedings.

The position of the Chief-Justice is very simple, and must commend itself to the good sense of everybody, when understood. The difficulty seems to be that it has not been, and is not even now, fully understood, not even by Senators themselves. We very distinctly understand that the Chief-Justice does not look upon the body over which he presides on the trial as a Court of which he is a member. Not at all. He regards it as "the Senate sitting as a Court of Impeachment," of which he is the presiding officer. A reference to the official report of the proceedings will show that this is what he denominates it. He holds it to be the Senate, but the Senate without its accustomed presiding officer; and that it differs from the ordinary Senate in no other particular. In taking the place of that officer by virtue of a specific constitutional provision, he considers himself succeeding to the precise duties of that officer, no more and no less. To know what the duties of the Chief-Justice in presiding over the Senate are, it thus becomes necessary only to know what are the duties of the President of the Senate. The things which a Vice-President may do in presiding over an ordinary impeachment trial, are precisely and exactly the things which the Chief-Justice may do in presiding over an extraordinary impeachment trial, as that of the President—neither more nor less.

Nothing can be plainer or simpler than this. It is so simple a construction of the duties of the Chief-Justice, in his present position, that the mere statement of it would seem to be sufficient to silence all cavil, and extorts universal acquiescence. The Constitution declares it to be the duty of the Chief-Justice to take the place of the presiding officer of the Senate on an impeachment of the President. In doing this, it does not take from the duties of that officer, neither does it add to them. It simply declares the Chief-Justice shall assume them. What more or what less would anybody have? The position is impregnable. Yet Mr. Sumner in his resolution presumed to censure the Chief-Justice for giving a casting vote in a tie on a division; in other words, for doing what every presiding officer of the Senate is entitled to do and bound to do. This resolution must be held, therefore, to be a gratuitous infringement of the duties devolved upon the Chief-Justice by the Constitution. As such it is to be regretted, and, if any vote in a political or legislative body could be deemed strange, it would seem extraordinary that such a proposition could be sustained by so many as 21 votes.

The view in question finds its origin in the practice of the House of Lords, developed with great distinctness in the masterly opening of Mr. Butler. But that practice cannot be deemed a rule of guidance for the Senate to the overthrow of its own method. It is certainly competent for the Senate to make such a rule for itself; but in the absence of such a one, it can hardly be deemed either reasonable or wise to supersede its own practice out of regard to the precedents of a body quite foreign, in many important respects, to any existing under our own Constitution. The decisions of the Senate, so far, have been made under the influence of judicious inspirations, and it is only necessary to a felicitous termination of the whole proceedings, that the same sentiments of prudence and moderation which have dictated them should continue to prevail. J. S. P.

THE TRIAL.

THE CONSPIRACY BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT AND GEN. THOMAS.

Soon after the opening of the Court on Wednesday, the Secretary read the following form of question proposed by Mr. Butler, one of the Managers, to the witness, W. H. Burleigh, who was on the stand the previous day:

In answer to my question that you had a conversation with Gen. Lorenzo Thomas on the evening of the 21st of July last state whether he said anything as to the means which he intended to obtain, or was directed by the President to obtain, possession of the War Department, state all that he said as nearly as you can.

Mr. STANBERY, counsel for the President, objected to the question.

The CHIEF-JUSTICE was about to submit it to the Senate, when Senator FRELINGHUYSEN submitted the following question in writing to the Managers:

Do the Managers intend to connect this conversation between the witness and Gen. Thomas, with the respondent?

Mr. BUTLER, one of the Managers, rose and said that if that question was to be argued before the Senate the Managers would endeavor to answer it.

The question having been repeated by the CHIEF-JUSTICE, Mr. BUTLER again rose, and said that if the question was to be argued on the one side, the other side would endeavor to answer the question submitted by the Senator from New-Jersey in the course of his argument.

Senator TRUMBULL called for the reading of the question to the witness.

After it had been read, the CHIEF-JUSTICE asked whether the Managers proposed to answer that question of the Senator from New-Jersey.

Mr. BUTLER again rose, and said that if there was to be no argument he would answer the question proposed; but if there was to be an argument on the part of counsel for the President, they proposed, as a more convenient method, to answer the question in the course of their argument, and he could say that they proposed to connect the respondent with the question.

The Chief-Justice was about to put the question to the Senate, when Mr. Stanbery rose to argue it. At the close of Mr. Stanbery's remarks, Mr. Butler replied, concluding as follows: It appears, then, that on or about the 12th of August last, the President conceived the idea of removing Edwin M. Stanton from the office of Secretary of War at all hazards, claiming the right and power to do so against the provisions of the act known as the "Civil Tenure of Office Act." Therefore the decision of the question in one of its aspects will decide the great question here at issue at this hour, which is: Is that act to be treated as a law? Is it an act of Congress, valid, and not to be infringed by the act of an executive officer? Because, if that is a law, then the President admits that he undertook to remove Mr. Stanton in violation of that law, and that he issued the order to Gen. Thomas for that purpose and that purpose only. His palliation is that he did so to make a judicial case, but he intended to issue the order to Gen. Thomas, and Gen. Thomas was to act under it in violation of the provision of that act. Am I not right on this proposition? That being so, then we have the President on his side intending to violate the law, and we have him then issuing the order in violation of the law. We have him then calling to his aid in the violation of that law an officer of the army. Now then, in the light of that, what is the next thing we find? We find that the President issued an order to Gen. Thomas to take possession of the War Department. Counsel say that is no order in the usual form. I take issue with them. There are certain ear-marks about that order which show that it is not in the usual form. It is the words of imperative command. It is not "You are authorized and empowered to take possession of the War Department," &c; but is, "You will immediately enter upon the discharge of the duties pertaining to that office." Now then we must take another thing which appears in this case beyond all possibility of cavil, and, that is, that the President knew at that time that Mr. Stanton had claimed the right on the 12th of August not to be put out of that office, and that when he went out of it he notified the President solemnly that he only went out in obedience to superior force. The President had authorized the General of the Armies of the United States to take possession of the office; and that, for all legal purposes, and for all actual purposes, was equivalent to his using the whole of the Army of the United States to take possession; because if the General of the Army thought that the order was legal, he had a right to use the whole of the Army of the United States to carry it out; therefore, I say that the President was notified that Mr. Stanton had only yielded on leaving that office at first to superior force. Mr. Stanton had yielded wisely and patriotically, because if he had not yielded a collision might have been brought on which would have, in the language of the late Rebels (and Gen. Thomas belongs to them), raised a "civil war." Now, then, the President knew that Mr. Stanton at first said, "I only yield this office to superior force." Mr Stanton yielded the office to the General of the Army, and the General, in obedience to the high behests of the Senate, restored it to him, and Mr. Stanton was reinstated in it in obedience to the high behests of the Senate. Thus he felt that he was still more strongly fortified than at first. He would not yield at first, on the 12th of August, 1867, except to superior force, do you believe, Senators, any man is so besotted as to believe that the President did not know that Mr Stanton meant to hold it against everything but force? He had seen Mr. Stanton sustained by the vote of the Senate; he had seen that an attempt to remove him was illegal and unconstitutional, and that for the purpose of bringing this to issue, the President of the United States issued his order to Gen. Thomas, another officer of the army: "You will immediately enter upon the discharge of the duties pertaining to that office." What then? He had come to the conclusion to violate a law and to take possession of the War Office. He had sent the order to Thomas and Thomas had agreed with him to take possession of the office by some means. Thus we have the agreement between the two minds to do an unlawful act, and that I believe is the definition of conspiracy all over the world. Let me repeat it; you have the agreement between the President on his part to do what had been declared an unlawful act, and you have Thomas consenting to do it; and therefore you have an agreement of two minds to do an unlawful act; and that I say makes a conspiracy, so far as I understand the law, so that on that conspiracy we shall rest this evidence, under Article 7, which alleges that "Andrew Johnson did unlawfully conspire with one Lorenzo Thomas unlawfully to seize, take and possess the property of the United States in the Department of War." Then there is another ground on which this testimony can stand, and that is on the ground of principal and agent. Let me examine that ground, if you please. He claims that every Secretary, every Attorney-General, every officer of this Government lives by his will, upon his breath only, are his servants only, and responsible to him alone; not to the Senate or to Congress or to either branch of Congress; they are respon[illegible] he appoints them to such office as he choo[illegible] [illegible] had said to him that he could not agree with him on the constitutionality of the act of March 2, 1867, he would have turned him out at once, all that had passed; Thomas knew that as well as any body else. Now then, what is the Secretary's commission, whether *ad interim* or permanent? It is that "he shall perform and execute such duties as from time to time shall be enjoined upon him or intrusted to him by the President of the United States, agreeably to the Constitution, relative to land and naval forces, or to such other matters respecting the military or naval forces as the President of the United States shall assign to the Department." and that, "The said principal officer shall conduct the business of such Department as the President from time to time shall order and direct." Therefore, his commission is to do precisely as the President desires him to do, anything which pertains to the office, and he stands then as the agent of his principal—to do what? What was Mr. Thomas authorized to do by the President? It was to obtain the War Office. Was he authorized to do anything else that we hear of at that time?—No! What do we propose to show? Having shown that he was authorized to take it; having shown that he agreed with the President to take it; having put in testimony that the two joined together in the pursuit of one common object—the President wanting Thomas to get in, and Thomas wanting to get in, and both agreeing and concerting means to get in—the question is, by every rule of law, after we have shown the acts, the declarations, however naked they may be, of either of these two parties about the common object—the very question we propose is to ask the declarations of Thomas about the common object. Now the case does not indeed stop here, because we shall show that he was then talking about the common object. We asked Mr. Burleigh if he was a friend of Mr. Thomas. He said he was. "Yes." "If they were intimate?" "Yes." I have already told you that Burleigh was a friend of the President; that he needed somebody to aid in this enterprise. There was to be some moral support to the enterprise, and we propose to show that Gen. Thomas was endeavoring to get one or two of the members of the House of Representatives to support him in this enterprise, and was laying out a plan, and that he asked him to go with him and support him in the enterprise and be there aiding and abetting. That is the testimony we propose to show, and that is the way we propose to connect him with the enterprise.

Mr. BINGHAM—following Mr. Curtis, one of the President's counsel, who replied to the remarks of Mr. Butler—said on the same subject: The conspiracy entered into here between these two parties was to prevent the execution of the Tenure-of-Office Law. This is so plain that no man can mistake it; nor can the President in the presence of this tribunal, nor Gen. Thomas either, shelter himself by the intimation that it was a military order to a subordinate military officer. I wish to show in the presence of the Senate that, if that were so, it would be competent for the President of the United States to shelter himself, or any of his subordinates, by issuing a military order to-morrow, to Adjutant General Thomas, or any other officer of the Army of the United States, to disperse the Congress of the nation. This is an afterthought. It is no military order. It is a letter of authority within the express words of the statute, and in violation of it. The evidence is that Gen. Thomas accepted it, and acted on it. The evidence was given yesterday, and was received without objections. It is too late now to make the objection. It is perfectly justifiable in this tribunal, for me to say further here, and to say it on my own honor as one of the Managers of the House that we rely not simply on the declarations of Gen. Thomas to show the purpose of the accused to disregard the plain provisions, but we expect by the written confession of the accused himself to show to this Senate this day, or as soon thereafter as can be done, that it was his declared determination in any event to deny the authority of the Senate. There was no intimation given to the Senate of this intended interference. The President grasped the power in his own hands of repealing the law of the nation, of challenging the Representatives of the nation to bring him to this bar to answer. And now, when we attempt to progress with the trial according to the known and established rules of evidence in all courts of justice, we are met by the plausible and ingenious (more plausible and more ingenious than sound) remarks of the learned counsel for the accused that the declarations of one co-conspirator cannot be given in evidence against another as to the mode of executing the conspiracy. I state it, perhaps, a little more strongly than the counsel did, but that was exactly the significance of these remarks. I would like to know whence he derives any such authority. A declaration made in the execution of a conspiracy by a co-conspirator is admissible even as to the mode in which he would execute and carry out the common design. It is admissible, not simply against himself, but admissible against his co-conspirator. It is admissible against them not to establish the original conspiracy, but to prove the intent and purpose of the conspirators. The conspiracy is complete whenever the agreement is entered into to violate the law, no matter whether an overt act be committed afterward in pursuance of it or not; but the overt acts which are committed afterward by any one of the conspirators, in pursuance of the conspiracy, is evidence against his co-conspirators. That is precisely the ground on which the ruling was made yesterday by the presiding officer of the Court; that is the ground on which we stand to-day.

Senator JOHNSON sent to the Secretary a slip of paper, which was read, as follows:

The honorable Managers are requested to say whether evidence hereafter will be produced to show that the President, before the time when the declarations of Thomas, which they propose to prove were made, authorized him to obtain possession of the office by force, threats, or intimidation, if necessary? Or, second, if the President had knowledge that such declarations had been made, and had approved of them?

Mr. BINGHAM, on behalf of the Managers, said: I am instructed by my associates, and I am in accord with them, that we do not deem it our duty to make answer to so general a question as that; and it will certainly occur to the Senate why we should not do it.

Mr. EVARTS rose to close the discussion; but Mr. BINGHAM raised the question that, under the rule limiting discussion on interlocutory questions, the hour of the counsel for the President had expired, and that the right to close the discussion lay with the Managers.

The CHIEF JUSTICE remarked that the 20th Rule made a limit as to time, and the 21st Rule made a limit as to the persons who might address the Court. He was not certain whether the limit of one hour applied to each counsel who spoke, or to all the counsel on one side, and he proposed to have that point decided by the Senate now.

The CHIEF JUSTICE put the question as to whether the 20th Rule should be understood as limiting discussion on interlocutory questions to one hour on each side, and it was decided affirmatively, without a division.

Senator CONKLING then moved that the counsel for the President having been under misapprehension as to the application of the rule, have permission in this instance to submit any additional remarks they desired to make.

Mr. EVARTS remarked that the counsel for the President did not understand that they had yet occupied their full hour in debate.

The CHIEF JUSTICE remarked that they had.

Mr. EVARTS said that they did not desire to transcend the rules, but they supposed they had a few moments unoccupied. He had reason, however, with the intention of claiming on the part of the counsel for the President the right of closing as well as opening, according to ordinary rules of interlocutory discussions.

Senator CONKLING thereupon withdrew his motion.

The CHIEF JUSTICE directed the Secretary to read the question to which objection was made, and it was read as follows:

Question proposed by Mr. Butler: You said yesterday, in answer to my question, that you had a conversation with Gen. Lorenzo Thomas on the evening of Feb. 21. State if he said anything as to the means by which he intended to obtain, or was directed by the President to obtain, possession of the War Department; state all he said as nearly as you can.

Senator DRAKE claimed that the Yeas and Nays must be taken on all questions under the rule.

The CHIEF-JUSTICE decided that it was not necessary to have the Yeas and Nays taken unless demanded by one-fifth of the members present.

Senator JOHNSON remarked that the question which he had submitted had probably not been heard by all the members of the Senate, and he asked that it be read again before the vote be taken.

Mr. BOUTWELL remarked on behalf of the Managers that they had declined to answer the question because it seemed to them in the nature of an argument.

The vote was taken on allowing the question put by Mr. BUTLER to the witness to be asked, and it resulted—Yeas, 39; Nays, 11.

The witness, W. H. Burleigh, was recalled and examined by Mr BUTLER, as follows:

Q. You said yesterday, in answer to my question, that you had a conversation with Gen. Lorenzo Thomas on the evening of the 21st of February. State if he said anything as to the means by which he intended to obtain, or was directed by the President to obtain, possession of the War Department. State as near as you can all that he said.

Witness—On the evening of the 21st of February I went up to Gen. Thomas, I made an appointment with him at the Metropolitan Hotel; I invited Mr. Smith to go with me to his house. [Some portions of the witness's testimony at this point were inaudible in the reporters' gallery.] I told him I heard he had been appointed Secretary of War, and he said he had been appointed that day; I think he said that after receiving his appointment from the President he went to the War Office to show his appointment to Mr. Stanton, and also his order to take possession of the office; he said that the Secretary remarked to him ——. [Here again the witness became inaudible.] I asked him when he was going to assume the duties of his office; he remarked that he would take possession the next morning at 2 o'clock. I think that in that connection he had issued some orders; I said I would be at that end of the avenue the next day, and he asked me to stop in and see him; I asked him whether I would find him in the Secretary's room, and he said Yes; that he would be there punctually at 10 o'clock; said I, You are going to take possession to-morrow, he said yes; said I, I suppose Mr. Stanton objects to it, what would you do? His reply was that if Stanton objected to it he would use force; said I suppose he bolts the doors against you? Said he if he does I will break them down. I think that was about the conversation we had at that time.

Cross-examination by Mr. Stanbery—Witness had business with Gen. Thomas at his first interview at the War Department prior to his appointment as Secretary of War, had heard before that he was restored to his position as Adjutant-General; saw there a number of heads of bureaus and their clerks; could not name them; could not say who came in first; Gen. Williams was present; Gen. Thomas addressed each of the heads of bureaus and clerks separately, four or five of them, making nearly the same address to each; could not give the exact language, but it was to the effect that he had come back to assume the duties of the office; that he was glad to see them, that he proposed to relax somewhat the arbitrary rules of the office; that he did not wish to hold them to such a strict accountability; that he expected them to discharge their duties, and that was all he cared about. Witness understood Thomas to mean by the office, he had returned to the office of Adjutant-General; did not understand that Thomas gave any orders at that time; they were only heads of departments, connected with the Adjutant-General's office.

GEN. EMORY'S TESTIMONY.

Gen. William H. Emory was sworn and examined by Mr. Butler on Thursday:

Q. [illegible] your command in the Army? A. [illegible] General in the Army; my command is the Department of Washington.

Q. How long have you been in command of that Department? A. Since Sept. 1, 1867.

Q. Soon after you went into command of the Department did you have any conversation with the President of the United States, as to the troops in the Department or their stations? A. Yes.

Q. Before proceeding to give that conversation, state to the Senate the extent of the Department of Washington—its territorial limits? A. The Department of Washington consists of the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Delaware, excluding Fort Delaware.

Q. State as well as you can, and if you cannot give it all, the substance of your conversations, which you had with the President when you first entered on the command? A. It is impossible for me to give anything like the conversation; I can only give the substance of it. It occurred long ago. He asked me about the location of the troops; and I told him the strength of each post, and as nearly as I could recollect, the commanding officers of the posts.

Q. Go on. A. That was the substance and important part of the conversation. There was some conversation as to whether more troops should be sent here or not, I recommending that there should be more troops here, and referring the President to the report of General Canby, my predecessor, recommending that there should be at ways at the seat of Government at least a brigade of infantry, a battery of artillery, and a squadron of cavalry. Some conversation was had with reference to the formation of a military force in Maryland, which was then going on.

The witness read a note inviting him to the Executive Mansion upon another occasion as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 22, 1868.

GENERAL: The President directs me to state that he will be pleased to have you call upon him as early as practicable. Very respectfully and truly yours, WM. G. MOORE, U. S. A.

Q. How early did you call? A. I called immediately.

Q. How early in the day? A. I think it was about mid-day.

Q. Who did you find in the President's room? A. I found the President alone.

Q. State as nearly as you can what took place there. A. I will try and state the substance of it. The words I cannot undertake to state exactly; the President asked me if I recollected the conversation he had with me when I first took command of the Department; I told him that I recollected the fact of the conversation distinctly, and he then asked what changes had been made; I told him no material changes, but such as had been made I could state at once; I went on to state that in the Fall, six companies of the 29th Infantry had been brought to this city to Winter, but as an offset to them that four companies of the 12th Infantry had been detached to South Carolina on the requisition of the Commander of that District; two companies of artillery had been detached by my predecessor, one of them, detached for the purpose of aiding in putting down the Fenian difficulties, had been returned to the command, and that, although the number of companies had been increased, the numerical strength of the command was very much the same, growing out of the order reducing the artillery and infantry from the maximum of the war establishment to the minimum of the peace establishment; the President said, I do not refer to these changes; I replied that if he would state to me the changes he referred to, or who made a report of the changes, perhaps I might be more explicit; he said, I refer to the changes within a day or two, or something to that effect; I told him that no changes had been made, that under a recent order issued for the Government of the army of the United States founded on the law of Congress, all orders had to be transmitted through Gen. Grant to the army, and in like manner all orders coming from Gen. Grant to any of his subordinate officers must necessarily come, if in my department, through me, that if by chance an order had been given to any junior officer of mine, it was his duty at once to report the fact. The President asked me, "What order do you refer to?" I replied, "Order No. 17, in the series of 1868." He stated that he would see that order, and a messenger was dispatched for it. At that time a gentleman came in, who I supposed had business in no way connected with the business which I had in hand, and I withdrew to the further end of the room. While there, the messenger came with the book of orders and handed it to me. As soon as the gentleman had withdrawn, I returned to the President with the book in my hand, and stated I would take it as a favor if he would permit me to call his attention to that order; that it had been passed in an appropriation bill, and that I thought it not unlikely it had escaped his attention. He took the order and read it, and observed: "This is not in conformity with the Constitution of the United States, which makes me Commander-in-Chief, or with the terms of your commission."

Senator HOWARD called upon the witness to repeat his language.

Witness—He said "This is not in conformity with the Constitution of the United States, which makes me Commander-in-Chief, or with the terms of your commission." I replied, that is the order which you have approved and issued to the army for our government, or something to that effect; I cannot recollect the exact words, nor do I pretend to get the exact words of the President of the United States; cannot give an order except through the General of the Army, or through Gen. Grant; I said in reply that was my impression, and that was the opinion which the army entertained, and that I thought the army was on that subject a unit; I also said I think it only fair, Mr President, to say to you that when this order came out there was considerable discussion on the subject, as to what were the obligations of an officer under the order, and some eminent lawyers were consulted; I myself consulted one, and the opinion was given me, decidedly, not equivocally, that we were bound by the order, constitutional or not constitutional.

The prosecution closed their case on Saturday, when the Court adjourned until to-morrow to give the defense time for preparation. A synopsis of the proceedings is contained in the telegraphic dispatches, and our readers will more readily gather from them the nature of the evidence than if treated in greater detail.

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ROBIN AND MAGGIE: AN IDYL.

BY R. M. HOVENDEN.

THE RUSTIC LOVER.

Rob looks on while Maggie works,
Follows every stitch of sewing;
Robin fidgets, Robin jerks,
Stammers—"Now, I must be going."

Maggie with a saucy glance
Sets his heart and face a-glowing;
She'll lead him a pretty dance
With his—"Now, I must be going."

Robin sits milking-time;
Listens to the pigeons cooing,
Not a word in prose or rhyme,
Only—"Now, I must be going."

Maggie kilts her linsey-coats,
Such a pair of ankles showing;
On those ankles Robin doats,
Yet he says—"I must be going."

Maggie takes the milking stool,
Pail across her shoulder throwing;
Robin follows, like a fool,
Vowing still—"I must be going."

Out together in the byre,
Where the heavy kine are lowing;
Robin's brain is all a fire,
Spite of—"Now, I must be going."

Maggie's ear's against the cow,
Both hands keep the milk a-flowing,
What a chance for Robin now!
Can he say—"I must be going."

Maggie's lip begins to pout,
Pique, into vexation growing—
"Robin, you're a sheepish lout;
Laddie, sure you're long o'going."

LATER.

Maggie sits beneath a lime,
Where the bees are ever humming;
Maggie's true to trysting time,
Surely Robin must be coming.

Robin, not a mile away,
Keeps behind the fence demurely;
Loth to go, afraid to stay,
Yet his heart is with her, surely.

Maggie plies the knitting-pins,
How they flash between her fingers!
Pride and anger, mortal sins,
Grow apace while Robin lingers.

Rob, unseen, in ambush stands,
Wonder who's to wear the stocking;
Gazes on her busy hands,
And the tiny foot a-rocking.

Maggie drops the knitting down,
Crafty Robin hears her sighing;
After one indignant frown,
Pretty Maggie falls a-crying.

Robin from his covert slips,
Robin throws an arm about her;
Kisses thrice her eyes and lips,
Vows he'd rather die than flout her.

Maggie dries her hazel eyes,
Whispers low: "My heart is aching;
Rob," she sighs, "be true and wise,
Keep and care for what you're taking."

"Maggie, I've been over bold,
And you think so, don't deny it;
I'll restore you twenty fold;"
"No, no, Robin; there, be quiet!"
[Macmillan's Magazine.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE MASSACRE OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW.

THE MASSACRE OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW. By HENRY WHITE. 8vo. pp. 497. Harper & Brothers.

The prevailing view of the terrible historical tragedy to which this volume is devoted is that it was the result of a preconcerted plot, designed for the extinction of the Huguenots in France, as a religious and political party. Another theory has been supported by able writers, including Ranke, Soldan, Baum, and Coquerel, to the effect that the massacre was the result of a sudden spasm of terror and fanaticism caused by the unsuccessful attempt to murder Admiral Coligny. This theory, which has gained countenance from a variety of materials that have recently come to light for the first time, is maintained by the writer of the present volume. It has heretofore been supposed that the extension of the massacre into the provinces is a proof that the plot had been one of long standing. But, Mr. White argues, that the incidents which took place rather show the absence of premeditation. There was no arrangement between Catherine and her Italian advisers for a general massacre of the Huguenots throughout the Kingdom on the same day. The murders committed were the consequence of popular commotions that broke out after the arrival of [illegible] of the queen-mother to Strozzi, on which great reliance has been placed to prove premeditation, is affirmed to be manifestly spurious. It would appear that it was only the day before St. Bartholomew's, August 23, that orders were forwarded, with the assent of the king, to various parts of the country, for the massacre of the Protestants. With regard to the number of victims, the author declines taking the extreme ground of many writers, and asserts that it is impossible to arrive at anything like a correct estimate. Hardly two historians give the same figures, and none of them exhibit the grounds of their calculation. In many instances, they seem to be merely random guesses, and entitled to no weight whatever. The estimate for the city of Paris alone varies in different writers from 1,000 to 10,000. In the opinion of Mr. White, the number may have amounted in all to 6,000; but Dr. Lingard's estimate of only 1,600 for the whole of France is absurd. The calm and moderate De Thou is probably nearer the truth who puts it 20,000, while other writers have made the number as high as 100,000. But whatever the number of victims, nothing can efface the stain on the character of those concerned in the massacre. Most of the assassins were impelled by the lowest of all possible motives. Jealousy and ambition filled the breast of Catherine; Anjou was consumed by envy of virtues which were a constant reproach to his own infamy; Guise was fired by the lust of revenge; while the lower orders of the people were eager for plunder, and goaded on to murder by a clergy as ignorant as themselves. The plea of religion was never urged as a pretense for the massacre, although when its occurrence was announced at Rome, the exultation of the clergy knew no bounds. In concluding the volume, Mr. White expresses the opinion that there are no grounds for reversing the judgment on Charles IX. which has made him the general execration of mankind. "But he was not the chief criminal. French writers, even while they condemned the barbarous deed that has cast so foul a stain upon their annals, may justly plead that the chief contriver was an Italian woman brought up in the school of Machiavelli, and that the chief instruments were all foreigners." Mr. White has evidently made a diligent and discriminating study of the sources of information that are now accessible on the subject, and has presented the fruit of his researches in an attractive form. His volume, which is written in a temperate and impartial spirit, and in a style of frequent beauty and animation, will take an honorable place among the historical monographs which enrich our literature.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

The Old Mam'selle's Secret, a novel after the German of E. MARLITT, by Mrs. A. L. WISTER, is published by J. B. Lippincott & Co.

The articles on *Ecce Homo*, in "Good Words," by Mr. Gladstone (George Routledge & Sons), have been reprinted in a neat volume, and form an interesting addition to the literature that has been occasioned by that remarkable work.

The American Law Review, for April (Little, Brown, & Co.), has a biographical paper on Lord Plunkett, in whose professional character the writer finds some points of resemblance to Chief Justice Parsons of Massachusetts, and the late Rufus Choate. Other articles treat of the "Public Land System," the "Legal Tender Acts," and the "Liability of Common Carriers."

A new edition of *The Progress of Philosophy*, by SAMUEL TYLER, LL.D., has been issued by J. B. Lippincott & Co. The work is devoted to a brief critical survey of the chief speculative systems of ancient and modern times, regarded from the point of view set forth by Sir William Hamilton, whom the author considers as the great philosophical reformer of the age.

A new edition of *Sermons to Children* and of *Lives of the Apostles*, by F. W. P. GREENWOOD, D. D., and of *Life of the Saviour*, by HENRY WARE, jr., D. D., is published by James Miller. The pure devotional spirit and simple beauty of expression which are exhibited in these works have recommended them to a wide circle of readers, and guarantee their continued hold on the public favor.

The Annual of Scientific Discovery for 1868, edited by SAMUEL KNEELAND, A. M., M. D., and published by Gould & Lincoln, contains a lucid summary of the progress of science during the past year, especially in the departments of mechanics, chemistry, natural philosophy, and the useful arts. The editor has gleaned a liberal share of important and often curious facts from a wide range of authorities, showing equal diligence in research and judgment in selection.

A History of the Thirty-Ninth Congress of the United States, by WILLIAM H. BARNES, is published by Harper & Brothers. The reader who wishes for a condensed view of the national legislation for the eventful period from December 4, 1865, to March 4, 1867, will find the details in this volume of value and interest. It presents a summary of the debates and their results on the prominent bills brought before Congress during that time, connected by a simple thread of narrative, sufficient for the elucidation of the subject in hand, but never expanding into irrelevant and tedious verbosity. The issue of the work comes at a seasonable moment, and without aiming at any partisan objects, it throws great light on the usurpations of the Executive and the long-suffering of Congress.

A Plea for Impartial Suffrage, by a Lawyer of Illinois (Chicago: Western News Company; New-York: S. R. Wells), is an earnest statement of the arguments in favor of the largest extension of the right of suffrage, from the pen, as it is understood, of a prominent advocate of political freedom and social progress in the West. He maintains that the cause of liberty is indebted for its support to the poorer and humbler classes who have suffered for want of it, rather than to the learned and ambitious who are more inclined to vote for aristocratic measures. If the laboring class had been allowed to vote freely on the doctrine of nullification, South Carolina would never have fallen into that pernicious and fatal absurdity. The terrible act of Secession would have been prevented, had the ballot been placed in their hands. In like manner, the process of reconstruction would have been no less effectually furthered by their votes, than the integrity of the Union was defended by their valor. A large part of the essay is devoted to the support of woman's suffrage, the reasons for which are set forth in a forcible manner, but without a full discussion of the obstacles to its practical realization.

The Eighth Volume of LANGE'S *Commentary on the Holy Scriptures*, edited by PHILIP SCHAFF, D. D. (Charles Scribner & Co.) contains the exposition of the Two Epistles to the Thessalonians, the Two Epistles to Timothy, the Epistles to Titus, Philemon, and the Hebrews. The translators of the different portions of the volume, which are by Drs. Auberlen and Riggenbach, Dr. Van Oosterzee, and Dr. Moll, respectively, are the late Dr. John Lillie, and the Rev. Drs. Washburn, Harwood, Day, Hackett, and Kendrick. The Introductory Notices to the separate epistles exhibit a rich store of philological, historical, and theological learning, and will furnish the studious clergyman with a copious and valuable addition to his resources in the pursuit of sacred literature. The elaborate notes on the Epistle to the Hebrews, especially by Professor Kendrick, of Rochester, are full of various and accurate information, and, as they necessarily touch on important points of controversy, will be read with peculiar interest. With regard to the authorship of the epistle, Dr. Kendrick considers it established beyond all controversy, that, at least in its present form, it did not proceed from the pen of the Apostle Paul. Rejecting the views of the late Professor Stuart, who defended the Pauline origin of the epistle, "with great zeal, if not with very great acumen," and who has been followed by Sampson, Turner, Barnes, Lindsay, and others in this country, he inclines to the opinion of Alford, and the leading Continental scholars, who deem the weight of argument in favor of Apollos as the author. The American editor of the work, Dr. Philip Schaff, introduces the volume with interesting biographical sketches of Professor Auberlen and Dr. Lillie.

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THE TRIALS OF YOUNG MEN.—The HERALD OF HEALTH for April contains the report of a most valuable sermon by the Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, on "The [illegible] A $60 Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine sent for 30 subscribers and $60. MILLER, WOOD & Co., No. 15 Laight st., New-York.

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LETTER FROM SENATOR WILSON.

SENATE CHAMBER, WASHINGTON, March 30, 1868.

MY DEAR SIR: In a communication to *The Anti-Slavery Standard* you say that "Senator Wilson works for Grant who is no Radical, and objects to other candidates who *are* Radicals, because they sometimes drink." I am sure you do not intend to be unjust, but you certainly have placed me in a false position. For 37 years I have been a pledged temperance man, and I have striven to be faithful to a cause my heart loves and my judgment approves. While I have ever regarded intemperance to be a terrible calamity to humanity and a sin against God, I have always felt the deepest pity and sympathy for all whose lives were blighted by it. I know of no Radical whose name has been mentioned for the Presidency who gets drunk, or to whose nomination I have objected because he sometimes drinks. I have seen Gen. Grant in the camp, in his office, at his own house, and at dinner parties where liquors were freely used by others, but I have never seen him drink even a glass of wine nor have I ever seen him when I had the slightest reason to think he was in any degree under the influence of drink.

You say further that I work for Grant, who is not a Radical. I have done little work for Gen. Grant, for it was not necessary that any one should work for him. The Republicans of nearly every State, with great unanimity, have pronounced for him, but this result was not achieved by work, but by the needs of the country and the instincts of a patriotic and liberty-loving people. I took occasion more than two years ago to express on the floor of the Senate my conviction that a patriotic and liberty-loving people, betrayed by the President, would turn to that great soldier and summon him to marshal them to victory. Thirty-two years ago I fully committed myself to the anti-Slavery cause, and I have striven with voice and vote to advance it to its final and crowning triumph. It was because I was an anti-Slavery man, a Radical Republican, because I believed the cause of equal and impartial liberty to be above the ambitions and interests of public men, and because I believed Gen. Grant would carry that cause to assured victory, that I turned to him as the Presidential candidate of the Republican party. I know him to be an honest, just, and firm man, whose fidelity to his country and to the equal rights of all his countrymen cannot be questioned.

Gladly would I have welcomed the nomination of some one of the veteran anti-Slavery men, if such nomination could have assured the success of our cause in the great struggle of this year. But the pioneer anti-Slavery men have ever been forced by the needs of their struggling cause to be self-sacrificing and self-forgetful. That self-sacrificing spirit and self-forgetfulness have achieved glorious victories for humanity in the past, and I trust will win in the future the election of a President, under whose administration the unity of the country will be assured, and the equal rights and privileges of all its citizens secured. Yours, truly, HENRY WILSON.

James Redpath, esq., Boston.

E. H. Butler, a well-known publisher of Philadelphia, died at his residence at Germantown a few days ago. He fell under a third attack of apoplexy. Mr. Butler was largely engaged in the publication of school books of all kinds, and his publications were esteemed for the care with which they were illustrated and printed.

MEXICO.

THE CITY AND VALLEY OF MEXICO.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MEXICO, Feb. 15, 1868.

Coming into the capital by the Apizaco train, one may see a rare panorama. The way is accompanied by long ranges of beardless hills joining fertile plain or undulous valley, in which barley grows green in January. The presence of volcanic earth shows that the agriculture of the Federal district is not unchecked; yet, here as elsewhere, the maguey abounds, a hardy vegetable array of great gladiate, serrate leaves, which at sundown sharpens the fading landscape. The cactus tribe is more sparse than in the country of nopals, organs and cochineal running down to Oaxaca, and what growth remains on the hills a mile off is stubble-like and dwarfish. But the hour of sunset transmutes these huge barrens into the airiest unrealities of light and shade. Just where they join the immense society of Popocatapetl the scenery of the valley becomes prodigious. The backs of the famous mountains bear the most gorgeous burden of a tropic day, with a possibility of untold apocalypses of cloud and fire. Yet in all the luxury of the seer there is a superb continence of mass and color. Anything so sanguine and simple as the daily conflagration of more Northern wilds is not to be compared to it. Only upon Lake Tezcoco—historic water of the floating gardens—which spreads shallowly in among the mountains and by the city, the last red light puts a ranker magnificence. Here would seem the [illegible] waste and dead calm of Shelley's lone Chorasmian shore, which our own poet, Dorgan, so admirably criticized. But the snow-crowned majesty of Istaccipuatl and Popocatapetl contemn stagnation and depair, and close in upon the scene with vigorous grandeur. Distance and gradual slope take away from these icy summits, lofty as they appear, their due effect of hight. Of the two, the irregular beauty of Istaccipuatl is to be preferred. Popocatapetl is a vast, well-rounded cone, banked with ice and snow. Istaccihuatl is the corpse of a great white maiden laid out under stars and moon, according to the Indian legend. These beautiful mountains were greater temples than any the Indians could build, and greater gods than any they worshipped. Succeeding religionists have put up churches which keep the mountains out of mind. To them the church is more than religion, and the smallest image in San Pedro is of more account than a volcano. Popocatapetl may utter earthquake which is less to the purpose than its "tumultuous silence without sound." Istaccihuatl is a grand syllable of peace. But to the civilization of Mexico, confronted with these tremendous standards, they bear as little meaning as to most of us.

Adobe villages are the straggling prefaces to the capital. They are made of unbaked clay, a dry remainder of dust, deserts and shadows. To the Mexican valley they give that tone of mortal dusk with which the painter Hamilton extinguishes the fierceness of an Egyptian sunset over sands and ruins. Surrounding the hill of Guadelupe and its monkish shrines, they serve to make the illusion more bygone, and the place more literally an outpost of the dark ages. About these suburbs foliage is scant; but colonnades of shrubby trees appear elsewhere along the ditches and morasses, which show where the lake of Montezuma's time flowed round the city; but the baskiness of the North is wanting. Generations ago thousands of Indians, instigated by the priesthood, set to work in dumb faith to build a road into the city over the marshes from Guadalupe. Their task was speedily done, and an image called the Virgin of the Remedies was carried into the city by a great multitude. Columns were built where she rested upon the road. It is chronicled that during a period of pestilence she entered the capital followed by a crowded pageant of believers. The disease was abating, and the moment was thought favorable for the interposition of the remedial goddess. She came, and the plague, for the time being, grew worse; but it ceased at length, and to the Virgin was ascribed all praise. The Church is still popular, still puritied; but too shrewd, perforce, to allow its saints to become wholly vulgarized by mob-worship.

Mexico is a mediæval city, in all its superfices remote and strange to Northern forms, traditions, and notions. Passing by portals and arches, the traveler is made aware that he is entering another civilization. The portals, which are columns supporting a story or two erected over street or pavement, are a brief feature [illegible] the landscape, but of no modern concern. The [illegible] of Mexico are square and never very wide; the [illegible] of uniform character and color; façades yellowed by time, ego and plaster, and in rich instances wrought upon by stuccoes in the Spanish style. The Hotel de Iturbide, once the palace of the Emperor of that name, is a noted example in point, its front of three stories exhibiting [illegible]ness of design, save that it is relieved by these floral plasters. The plan of a Mexican house is included in one or two stories inclosing a cool *patio* or court-yard. A Mexican town is an enlarged copy of this idea, or, in other words, a collection of houses around a central square or a plaza, with fountain and perhaps a garden in the middle, and the *parroquia* or parish-church near by. The capital illustrates this idea upon a large scale. All its streets are directed to the great open square of the Plaza de Armas. On one side are the busy portales; on another the building of the municipality. The palace of the Government, or what romantic travelers are disposed to term "the Halls of the Montezumas," occupy a whole square facing it; and the great Cathedral of Mexico, with a trodden common around it chained in from the pavement, forms the last and most imposing part of the quadrangle. In the middle of the plaza there is a charming garden replanted by Doña Carlota, where several fountains are playing in basins and upon floral rockeries. There is nothing in the world to surpass a Mexican moon in February, and nowhere does it shine more freely and dazzlingly than in the plaza. A picture of *Las Cadenas*, or the Cathedral chains by moonlight, is one of the most famous views of the capital, and delighted Paris and bondholders not an age ago. Under the smiles of an impartial beauty, leperos, beggars, rancheros, dons and doñas came out at night to get the benediction of the moon. The Cathedral, glorified in spite of itself by this heterodox light, seemed to confer its blessing in the name of the Casta Diva, whose influence was the purest symbol of the Virginal luster. The church contains many pictures of the divine maid, but

* * * * "a painful birth must be
Matured ere Saint Eufemia's sacristy
Or transept gather fruits of one great gaze
At the moon: look you! The same orange haze—
The same blue stripe round that—and i' the midst
Thy spectral whiteness, Mother-maids who didst
Pursue the dizzy painter!"

Not thus is Murillo's Virgin, whose olive mildness looks out of a heaven of shadow above one of the Cathedral altars.

The Cathedral must be visited like Melrose. Daylight explains all the difference between romance and matter-of-fact. The building is time-stained, and full of unpictorial soilure. The towers are high, contain several belfries, and are themselves built in bell-shape, which is not an imposing form. The several façades to the Cathedral and its wings or chapels are richly relieved with the most elaborate sculptures, but they do not affect the general design, which is mass, without genius or grandeur. The chapel walls are of a qualified dinginess, having been painted red a long time ago. Over all the doors is a wilderness of embellishment, celebrating the sacred presence of a number of saints, but not so much to the purpose when the main design is in view. Inside the Cathedral is Gothic space, light, and freedom. The arches are noble, aisles vast, the principal [illegible] columned high with porphyry, and peopled round with painted images of the saints; over the top a burst of gilded glory and painted angels outspread. Here are numerous altars on all sides, walled around with endless bedizenments, carved and gilt long ago, and now looking frayed, rusty, and brazen. The recess of the great altar at the back of the Cathedral is literally one mass of gilding, in which pious abominations and eternal saints appear in paint and gold. [illegible] no taste as to where pictures shall be hung, nor does the presence of such loud and prodigal ornament admit it. Good, bad, and indifferent are classed together without compunction. The meek saints appear in the odium of painted statuary. The bleeding wounds of a sallow and agonized Christ, done in wax or wood, are exposed without mercy. But the choir is the specialty of the interior. From floor to ceiling it takes a luxurious growth in oak carvings. Inside is the assembly of the saints, finely paneled, and room for any number of choristers. The organs on either side contain or are associated with the finest designs in all the church. Cherub and seraph are busy with the pipes, and make merry overhead with the instruments of an orchestra, while below them the faces of the imps are mad with pain. This is the least prosaic part of the Cathedral picture. Choir or church are seldom or never grandly served. A daily office in the former is the chanting of the canons by frayles and boys—a vocal business of no great interest. It took nearly a century to build the Cathedral of Mexico, and it would contain three or four such churches as we build in the United States. Its ornamentation is extravagant and, in good part, tasteless. Hence the interior of the cathedral at Puebla, though smaller, is better. True art is only another form of economy; but this has not been appreciated in the lavishness of the Mexican churches.

Not more than a generation since two-thirds of the City of Mexico were church or convent, and three-fourths were church property. The remains of this sacred monopoly attest the facts of history. Here are the ruins of convents so large and close that streets have been run through them for health's sake. A taste for mystery finds interest in the bones which have been lately brought out of the walls of some of those edifices. The Inquisition raged in the capital not more than fifty years ago, and Vidaurri was shot six months ago near the site of some of its terrors—an immense convent now being torn down, with half a hope of finding buried treasure. Nothing new is to be said of the convents. When they were populated with *frayles* their inside police was bad and unhealthy, and their secret morals and politics not free from popular suspicions. In the Vice-Regent Revillagigedo's time, *frayles* were not allowed by him to leave their monastery walls at night, and poor Fra Lippo Lippi's plight was the consequence of unresisted temptations. The monasteries are of one kind, hatred cells, many corridors, *patios* with fountains and gardens. Where they formed so vast a religious hive-system as in Mexico, undoubtedly they did, as even Catholics admit, engender debaucheries of faith, and devotion without morals. There are many churches in Mexico, all of which tell the same story as regards art; many convents which repeat the same prose of sacrilice, suffering, and face-faced mortifications. But neither church nor convent bear adequate testimony to the pathetic and affectionate side of their worship. No church could exist simply in "the hard, mechanic exercise" of saying prayers. The poor folks who postulate at the shrine of the Bleeding Heart do so with sad sincerity. Above the idols are the ideals. The picture notion of the apostle is often better than can be found in any prayer-meeting, be it ever so wild. It is the loving side of human nature which makes all religion one, perpetuates the Promethean ideal of Christ, and proves that the humblest clodhopper is not less an idealist by nature than the philosopher. The church may perish, but not the love which built it; and some time a new Phoenix may rise out of this sad old church of Mexico.

Strange it is how the matter-of-fact of religion runs through every fiber of the commonplace life of Mexico. One is astonished to learn that the street he is walking through is that of the Heart of Jesus, and that a murder was but a week ago committed in the street of the Holy Ghost. In the same neighborhood is a bake-house which bears the title of the Panaderia del Espiritu-Santo, and a pulqueria dedicated to the same spirit. These things are evidence of the sort of proprietorship which the Church held over Mexico in the days when it was art, politics, trade, education, and more beside. In the capital all houses seem to be at least a century old, and built to last a century more, so thick are the walls. The wars of the Church have left no opportunity for moderness; hence the drainage of the place needs great amends. It is a very regular, level, circumscribed, picturesque, and rich city. Its *Paseo* is a noble drive in view of the mountains, the hill and castle of Chapultepec, and boasts a fine statue of Charles IV. by the famed Mexican architect, Tolsa. The Alameda is a beautiful public park and garden. But, saving that this mountain-circled valley of Mexico is a picture Paradise—the finest situation in point of scene enjoyed by any city of the old world, perhaps of the new—I am bold to prefer the comfortable bricks of Philadelphia, the business-like stores of New-York. No traditions, however, feudal or romantic, will stand long beside a well-informed shanty. True, the castle-like interiors of these Mexican houses satisfy the Summer life of their inmates; but much is to be said in favor of brick and wood. Seeing how mediæval Mexico really is in her forms, at least, who can withhold praise from those who are striving with as liberal an aim as our own to run the locomotive through the traditions of the dark ages? K. O'D.

EUROPE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE NEW CRISIS IN ENGLISH POLITICS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, March 19, 1868.

The whole aspect of politics has changed within a week. I might say in a day, since it is the Irish debate on Monday night which wrought the transformation. Last week every thing was doubt and uncertainty. The Liberals scarcely knew their own minds on Ireland, nor whether they had a leader. The Tories had a leader but no policy. In the armed truce between the two parties, each hesitated to begin open hostilities. The step has been taken, the armed truce has broken into flagrant war, and a pitched battle is to be fought—probably fought and decided before this can reach you. The Irish debate, which ended apparently in nothing, by the withdrawal of the resolution of Mr. Maguire, out of which it sprang, has consolidated the Liberal party, and confirmed Mr. Gladstone's leadership. Not since Lord Palmerston's death have the Liberals been so united, so clear of purpose, and so confident in their captain as to-day. They propose to move immediately upon the enemy's works. That has come to pass which at the beginning of the session it was universally agreed would not come to pass. The Liberals have found themselves stronger and their patience weaker than they supposed, and the Government policy proves incredibly timid. Disraeli is too much for Liberal patience to bear, and they will turn him out if they can and then deal with the Irish question without [illegible] directly, and announcing the Liberal programme, including the abolition of the Irish Church, will be moved within ten days. If this is carried, the Government must dissolve Parliament or must resign—at any rate, anybody but Mr. Disraeli would feel bound to. What course he will take is beyond conjecture, though a dissolution is still regarded on both sides as most improbable, and will be resisted by Mr. Disraeli's followers if he attempts it. Yet can it be supposed he will renounce any means of maintaining his hold upon the office which has been the ambition of his life, and to obtain which he has sacrificed everything that to most men is dearer than office?

It is only a fortnight since Mr. Bouverie, in replying to the opening speech of the Premier, described the Liberal party as a rabble without a leader. When the Irish debate opened, they retained a party organization, but on the three leading Irish questions there was no coherence in the Liberal policy. There was, in fact, no one of those questions on which you could be sure that the party would succeed in closing its ranks. At the most, they agreed in regarding the Ministerial policy as miserably insufficient for the crisis. As the debate went on, the atmosphere cleared up. It was found that the proposition for a Roman Catholic University, pure and simple, met with universal derision on both sides of the House. On the Land question, while there was a wide variety in the suggestions of different speakers, there was a general unanimity in condemning the Government scheme as illusory and inadequate. But on the Church all went further, and both conservative Liberals and the Radicals, who agreed in nothing else, agreed in this, that the Church must be got rid of. Mr. Lowe was as emphatic as Mr. Mill, and Mr. Fortescue as ready to strike a blow as Mr. Bright. It was this convergence of ideas on this point which led to the project, spoken of in my last letter as being contemplated, though not resolved on, of forcing a division on Mr. Maguire's original resolution. That resolution was found to be so general in its terms as to be unsuitable for uniting the Liberal vote, and it was known when the debate began on Monday night that it would be withdrawn. But it was not generally known what line Mr. Gladstone had resolved to take. It is on Church questions especially that the Liberal leader has advanced with the greatest circumspection. There was truth in Mr. Disraeli's sarcasm, that his efforts for Irish Reform had consisted largely in making speeches for the perpetuation of the Irish Church.

When, therefore, Mr. Gladstone rose at 10 o'clock on Monday night, the cheers with which he was greeted were a demonstration of encouragement as well as of the enthusiasm of his supporters. The House was crowded to excess. No doubt Mr. Gladstone's intimate friends knew what he had resolved on, but the bulk of his supporters did not know whether he stood ready to head an immediate movement for the overthrow of the Irish Church. The exordium gave them hope, for almost the opening sentence declared that a crisis in the history of Ireland had been reached, the gravity of which the Government had failed to comprehend. During the first hour of his speech he went with great minuteness over the smaller Irish questions. Mr. Disraeli's Catholic University was demolished. Then the Land was discussed, but discussed with caution, and dropped without the distinct enunciation of anything that could be called a policy based on a tangible measure of relief. Even this caution and abstinence were in accordance with the general result of the previous three nights' debate. Finally came the Church, with regard to which, said Mr. Gladstone, he had witnessed with a satisfaction almost equaled by his surprise, the extraordinary progress of opinion that had taken place both within and without the House. Nowhere, he might have added, more extraordinary than in his own case. A few sentences removed all doubt of his final decision, and the enthusiasm of the House broke out every moment in cheers, which reached their climax when their long hesitating champion declared that the Irish Church as a State Church must cease to exist. From that moment dates the reorganization, or rather the regeneration of the Liberal party. But Mr. Gladstone having made up his mind, was far from proposing to stop with a mere announcement of his opinion, or with a theoretical dissent from the do-nothing policy of the Ministry. His recommendation to Mr. Maguire to withdraw his resolution was followed by the formal declaration that the statements of the Government were to the Liberal side wholly unsatisfactory, and that unless its head had something new to offer, the Opposition would make a proposal, and ask the opinion of the House upon the Irish Church question. There could not be a more distinct challenge, and there could not be a heartier welcome than the Opposition benches gave to this clarion note from their leader. The days of great Parliamentary contests seemed to have come back.

Mr. Disraeli's reply was insolent beyond conception. The words of it you can read for yourself in the printed report. The manner of it is scarcely to be described. In no other man would the House have tolerated it, and it went far beyond the license in which even Disraeli is usually indulged. There was no paragraph that was not edged with a sarcasm against Mr. Gladstone—few sentences that did not overflow with contemptuous bitterness toward the members of either party who could be suspected of convictions. In its way nothing could be more brilliant; but what a speech to be delivered in Parliament! I have heard Disraeli often; I never heard him approach his performance of Monday. It was a surprise to men who have listened to him for 30 years. I asked a Liberal member of great eminence whether the House liked such exhibitions. "Liked them!" he exclaimed; "If I had made such a speech I should have been blown out of the House, and deservedly too." There was no lack of readiness in Mr. Disraeli to meet the issue so unexpectedly presented to him. No lack of courage, either, and no lack of that unscrupulous ingenuity which makes him the most formidable tactician in England. With savage sarcasms falling every minute from his lips, he presented himself to the House as the sole remaining champion of the Church. The attack upon the Irish Church he declared to be a covert attack upon the English Church. The principle of endowments was at stake; and with this cry he rallied the Tory squires to his support. It is certainly true that the demolition of the Church in Ireland will weaken the Church in England, but it is far from being true that the Liberals have any such purpose or belief. But Mr. Disraeli is too shrewd to be drawn into a defense of the Irish Church. It cannot be defended, and he knows it. It may be upheld, and its existence prolonged a few years by persuading the country party and the High Church party that the Liberals have begun a crusade against the English establishment. Yet, even in that view, the invective of Mr. Disraeli's speech was pushed further than policy would have suggested, and its rancor, its furious animosity against Mr. Gladstone, were partly due to a cause which seldom stimulates into extravagance this cold-blooded antagonist. Repose of manner was gone. The gloomy face was lighted by an artificial excitement, and decorum was thrown to the winds. Even the cries from the Opposition benches, the satirical "Hear, hear," were caught up by the unbalanced voice of the swaying orator and repeated with a sneer of affected or very likely genuine contempt. And yet neither passion nor any artificial cause had clouded the splendor of this wonderful intellect, however much they may have upset its judgment. As a specimen of gladiatorial oratory, this speech has seldom been surpassed.

I will not try to predict the result of the Liberal assault on the Government. It is enough to say that the Liberals themselves are confident and in the highest spirits. They do not expect defeat, but they can afford it. They believe this Ministry can be driven from office within a month. Whether that comes true or not, there is henceforth a brighter future for the Liberal party, and therefore for England.

TURKEY.

THE RACES AND RELIGIONS OF TURKEY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 2, 1868.

As the Oriental question is looming up again to trouble Europe and the world, Turkey must soon become a central object of interest. And I propose to answer the question, "What is Turkey?" If I mistake not most persons have crude notions upon this topic, and if called upon for an answer would give one very wide of the truth.

Some things may be said of this old, dilapidated Empire which are to appearance sufficiently magnificent. Its territory is seven or eight times as large as that of France. The territories of ancient and mighty kingdoms are embraced in it—Macedonia, Thessaly, Thrace, Dacia, the whole of Asia Minor, Syria, Phenice, Palestine, Armenia, Mesopotamia, Egypt, Lybia, Carthage. In all these vast regions it has a population of about thirty-six millions.—But its spacious African possessions are, for the most part, vast deserts of sand. Egypt is rather a weakness than a strength. Arabia and Kurdistan are hardly subject to government. The Danubian Provinces are nearly independent. All European Turkey is following in the same track. The revolted Greek Island Crete cannot be subdued. *Asia Minor* alone is *Turkey*. It is the whole strength of Turkey. All the rest is weakness, not strength.

In order to keep the rest of the Empire together Asia Minor is drained of its men and money to an extent that is itself destructive. But we must look at the *races* that constitute the population of Turkey in order to comprehend the mystery of an Empire of 36,000,000 unable to subdue a small island of its own revolted subjects.

The population is composed of the following *eight* chief races. Although we have no exact statistics, the following estimate is the most trustworthy we can obtain and is sufficiently exact for our purpose:

First: Then we have Osmanlee race. They are called by Gibbon Turkmans, whence the term Turk. They call themselves *Osmanlees* from Osman or Othman, the founder of the present dynasty; whence the term Ottoman, and the usual designation "Ottoman Empire." This race is of Tartar origin. More than eight centuries ago under Toquel Bey these Turkmans or Tartars crossed the Euphrates, subverted, eventually, the empire of the Caliphs, and some centuries later (A. D. 1453) the empire of the Greeks, and made Europe tremble. It numbers, say 12,000,000 or 13,000,000, of whom 1,000,000 [illegible] be in Europe in Turkey, and a far smaller [illegible] from the [illegible] can be affirmed of [illegible] or religion [illegible] down to history. It is the [illegible] it is a strong race: it is naturally patient, [illegible] derful powers of endurance, not naturally [illegible] when "the beast" is roused it is the *tiger* [illegible] the *lion*.

Second: We have the Arab race occupying the southern portion of Asiatic Turkey. They [illegible] five or five and a half millions in which they [illegible] the language, those who speak it are not [illegible]. This portion of the Empire does not furnish [illegible] material in men and money sufficient for its [illegible]ment and defense.

Third: The Kurdish race inhabiting the mountains of Kurdistan. They are a poor, wild, thievish race, separated into tribes difficult to subdue and govern. They furnish but few soldiers to the army, and may be *guessed at* as one million.

Fourth: The Armenian race amounting, perhaps, to two and a half millions, in Asia Minor. The Armenians are an industrious and capable race. They furnish many favorite and trusted employés of government. They are equally adapted to the useful arts and to commerce. They are heavily taxed, but as a Christian race they furnish nothing to the rank and file of the army.

We shall speak of the Greeks and other races in connection with European Turkey. The first, second, and third of the above-named races are Mohammedan. But their faith has never made them a homogeneous people. They are just as separate now as they were 400 or 800 years ago. But the key to the fate of Turkey lies here in the fact that the military service of the Empire is almost wholly performed by the Osmanlee race. The army of 300,000 is a tremendous drain upon it. Heavy taxation and every possible form of maladministration come in to increase the burden. Poverty is frightfully increasing. Maladministration, taxation, and oppression are increasing. You can hardly find an Osmanlee village or city in Asia Minor which does not show signs of dilapidation. You will find two houses tumbling down and abandoned where you will find one new one going up. I could show you whole villages in ruins, inhabited only by storks and owls. The Government finds more and more difficulty to keep up the army. Its public debt is rapidly increasing. Its finances are getting hopelessly involved. The [illegible] among the peasantry, polygamy among the wealthy, and misgovernment everywhere, are *using up* the Osmanlee or Turkish race. It has gone beyond redemption. England cannot save it. It will not need Russia to destroy it. It is slowly destroying itself. European politics may delay but cannot prevent its fall. It is gravitating downward with the silent certainty and resistless force of a great law of nature. In our next we shall take up the four chief races of European Turkey. A view of the European half of the Empire will throw a great deal of light upon the Asiatic half, and whoever reads can easily cast the horoscope of the whole.

As to local news, Ali Pasha, the Grand Vizier, arrived on Saturday the 29th ult., from Crete. Notwithstanding official representations to the contrary, his mission is generally regarded as a lamentable failure. Every one asks the question, "If Ali Pasha has failed who can succeed?" He is able, sagacious, conciliatory. He is the most popular minister of the Sultan with the Greeks. He went armed with full powers and full coffers. The rebellion is stronger to-day than when the Pasha landed there some months ago. Turkey must yield and let Crete be either joined to Greece or self-governed like the Island of Samos.

THE INSURRECTION IN CANDIA—THE LATEST TURKISH ACCOUNT.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The statistical tables of Turkish massacres were published by the Provisional Government of Crete, and republished in the *Journal of Greece* of Athens, Jan. 30, and in the *Pallas* of March 5, a journal printed at Trieste. It is proper to make this explanation, as insinuations have been made through newspapers that the information telegraphed was fabricated in the absence of facts. The truth of the statements, however, is not only doubted but denied by other parties whose interests are in the opposite direction. The last official information from Crete, through Turkish sources, is to the effect that after the departure of the Grand Vizier the authorities of that Island received from all parties petitions asking the return to them of their families transported to Greece. The Porte takes all necessary measures to satisfy this desire. The three bands of invaders had been devastating some portions of the Island, but were driven to inaccessible parts of the mountains. It is further stated that the inhabitants are greatly exasperated against them.

INTERESTING CASE.—The case of Richard S. Brightwell against the Trustees of Green Township, has again resulted in a verdict in favor of the plaintiff. This is the second suit of this nature between the same parties, the former having been tried twice, and each time the plaintiff coming off victorious. The facts in the present case as elicited by the trial are as follows: Richard S. Brightwell, a resident of Green Township, claiming to have a preponderance of white blood, presented himself at the polls at the election in the spring of 1867, and demanded the privilege of voting. This right was denied him, and thereupon he brought suit to recover damages, which he estimated at $5,000. The Trustees interposed the following defense—*First:* That the plaintiff had not have a preponderance of white blood; *second:* That he refused to be qualified at the time his vote was challenged, although they offered to let him vote provided he would be sworn—all of which, not being established to the satisfaction of the jury, a verdict of $50 was awarded the plaintiff. This verdict is right and just, and will doubtless cause a howl of indignation to go up from the Copperhead camp, they still believing with their great Apostle that "a negro has no rights that a white man (Democratic) is bound to respect."

SCIENCE.

INTERNAL HEAT OF THE EARTH.—An artesian boring near Geneva, Switzerland, to the depth of 742 feet, and at an elevation of 1,600 feet above the level of the sea, showed an increase in heat at the rate of 1° Fahr. for every 55 feet; while another at Mondorff, in Luxemburg, which penetrated to the depth of 2,394 feet, gave an increase of 1° Fahr. for every 57 feet.

INFLUENCE OF LIGHT ON MICROSCOPICAL ORGANISMS.—Prof. F. Cohn has made interesting experiments with the mouthless genera of infusoria, which are provided with cilia, and those genera of microscopical plants which are possessed of an independent power of migration. He finds they all move in a definite direction, and that the immediate cause of movement is light. In colorless organisms light has no influence, and they appear to move in every possible direction. Experiments with Euglena gave the following results: If a drop of water equally filled with these green organisms be placed upon a glass slide, it will be seen, before many minutes, that they will betake themselves to that portion of the drop which is turned toward the window, or even toward that part of the sky which is most lightened. They crowd around this side, which we may call the window side, and give the drop a deep green edge, while the rest of the drop is quite colorless, and free from Euglenæ; and, indeed, they place themselves together, so that their heads lie parallel, one to another, toward the light, and their bodies are directed perpendicularly to the edge of the window. They cannot remove themselves from this position, but gradually dry up as the water on this edge becomes evaporated. Conversely, if the drop be moved, so that which was formerly the window side is now turned away from the window and directed toward the room, by which the former room side forms the window-side, an instantaneous movement in the whole of the organisms will be seen, for the purpose of turning themselves round. The foremost soon turn round and swim toward the window edge and the back ones follow one after the other. In the course of two or three minutes they have all taken their new positions. This experiment when repeated gives the same result whether the drop lies on a dark ground, or is lighted from beneath through a diaphragm.

Further researches proved that it is not the *intensity* but the *direction* of the rays of light, which governs the movements of microscopical organisms. From a great number of experiments Prof. Cohn draws conclusions which may be thus abbreviated.

1. The direction of the movements of green organisms is determined by the direction of the rays of light which fall upon them. They are attracted rectilinearly by the source of light. Apparent exceptions to this rule are brought about simply by the form of the drop or mass of water containing them.

2. They exhibit a polar rotation to light; the cells (which is called the head) and that part containing no chlorophyll is turned toward the light, and the green portion away from it.

3. All movements are accompanied by a rotation of their bodies around a longitudinal axis passing through the head and tail. While in the dark they can turn from right to left or left to right, but under light they have a definite direction which is contrary, in Euglena, to the hands of a watch and the same as the rotation of the earth.

4. Experiments with colored glass show that only the more refrangible or actinic rays induce this direction. The organisms are more strongly attracted by the blue rays, while the red are the same as total darkness. If one half of the field is lighted by blue and the other by red, they will go to the blue side, even if it be turned away from the window edge. There are some exceptional forms which turn away from the source of light by a backward motion, and afterward return to it.

5. It appears probable that all these phenomena, as far as direction of movement is concerned, depend upon the chemical activity of those bodies. We can, in fact, imitate many of these movements by purely chemical processes, with the help of what may be called artificial Euglena, viz: a fusiform fragment of chalk, having one half covered with a resinous cement, which, when placed in diluted sulphuric acid, develops chemical action in its uncovered half, and by the backward impulse thus generated in the direction of the covered end, the chalk is made to rotate.

PERSISTENCE OF VISION.—A new scientific toy has lately been added to the already numerous devices for producing optical illusion by rapid motion. It consists of a wire bent to coincide with the outline of one-half of a decanter, vase, or cup, which, when attached to a vertical axis, and made to revolve rapidly by means of gearing, gives a view of the whole object intended to be shown. This phenomenon depends upon the fact that the visual perception of an object does not terminate at the instant the rays reflected from it have ceased to enter the eye. It is accounted for very clearly by the undulatory theory of light, if we assume what is true in many other instances, that the organ acted upon by a vibratory force is, itself, set into vibration. Experiments have shown that visual perception continues about one eighth of a second after the actual disappearance of the object, so that its reappearance within that time would prevent the eye from detecting its absence. It is therefore only necessary to revolve the wire of the toy alluded to so fast that every point in the outline of the object will be shown eight times per second; in other words, eight revolutions of the wire within a second will give the impression of the solid. It might, at first sight, be inferred that the parts near the axis, revolving so much slower than those most distant from it, would not be as clearly represented, but the problem has nothing to do with the actual distance made by the wire in space; the simple requisite being that every part of the outline shall reappear eight times per second. The period of persistence seems very short, yet the actual number of vibrations made by the visual organ during that time is so large as to excite the incredulity of those who have not fully investigated the subject. The most common case of persistence is the line of light which [illegible] grander scale in [illegible] path of the lightning [illegible]. A [illegible] on a dark wheel revolving at high speed portrays a [illegible], and spots of different colors will unite and give the same result and hue which would be made by mixing similarly colored paints. One of the most curious optical illusions is presented when radial lines on different revolving discs assume the form of curves.

Persistence of vision can be most readily illustrated by drawing the upper half of the human face or form on one side of a small card, and the lower half immediately underneath, but on the opposite side of the card, and then suspending it from the top by a thread, so that it will hang in a vertical line. After twisting the thread sufficiently to cause a rapid rotation of the card, it is left free to move, and when the two halves are each presented to the eye eight times per second their images become combined on the retina, and form a complete picture. Various plans for producing the same effect will doubtless be suggested to the reader.

There is another class of visual impressions which are reproduced involuntarily when the eye is overtasked. The retina is generally so delicately constructed as to be sensitive to many hundred different tints, and it responds to the undulations causing them, so as to convey to the mind a distinct impression of each. When, however, the retina is exposed to the direct rays of a strong light—the sun, for instance—it is thrown into such violent internal agitation that a brilliant image of the object from which the light emanated will be visible for several minutes when the eyelids are closed, and will sometimes reappear in diversified colors, which are generally complimentary to those immediately preceding. A remarkable peculiarity in these phenomena is the reappearance of the latent image, which may even be recalled or reproduced by an act of the will, after the eye has received many other impressions. It is not improbable that the spectral apparitions which were formerly said to haunt humanity in "the witching time of night" were the offspring of a disordered and over-excited retina; thus every impalpable shape, that rose as naturally as the remembrance of its original, when conjured by a diseased imagination, became to "the mind's eye" a terrible reality.

GENERAL NEWS.

The supporters of an international copyright law will meet again at the hall of the New-York Historical Society on Thursday evening, April 9.

Gov. Crapo of Michigan is slowly improving. He is, however, still confined to his bed, but does an ordinary man's work in the transaction of business while bolstered up therein.

We are informed that Col. Edward Griffin Parker, who died at the Everett House on Monday, graduated from Yale College in 1847, being a classmate of Judge Barnard of this city, E. F. Sanford of Connecticut, and of the Hon. B. Gratz Brown of Missouri.

Friday morning Government officials called at the manufactory of the United States Rhus Manufacturing Company, No. 600 Greenwich-st., expecting to find strong liquors in readiness for the market, but were satisfied on finding the entire building devoted to the making of a genuine vinegar and a medicinal Rhus wine from the berries of the Rhus Glabrum, or sumach.

The Omaha Republican has the following dispatch: "The bridge will be located at Train Table. Omaha pledges depot grounds and $250,000; Council Bluffs $200,000 and lands." On the strength of this *The Republican* goes off in a series of capitalic head lines as follows: "Glorious News—Omaha all Right—She is the Great Gateway for the Commerce of the World—And is the Future Great Central City of America!

An impatient couple in Chesterfield County, Va., were married in a buggy a few days ago. The affianced bride made a journey to Richmond to select the wedding *trousseau*. When she returned by rail, she was met by her lover, with a top buggy, to carry her home. On the road they met the pastor of their church, and as the license had already been obtained, the impatient and too eager bridegroom insisted upon the ceremony being performed at once—the preacher on horseback and they in the carriage—with a farmer and his wife, who happened to be present, for witnesses.

The Rev. Chauncey Goodrich, who died in New Haven on Friday night, at the age of 81, was one of a race of scholars, and well known as the revising editor of various editions of Webster's Dictionary, especially of the Unabridged, published in 1864. He was son of the late Prof. C. A. Goodrich of Yale College, and brother of the Rev. Dr. Goodrich of Cleveland, Ohio, who survives him. He graduated at Yale in 1837, studied theology from 1838 to 1840, preached in various places, until 1853 his health forbade. Subsequently he was engaged in various literary pursuits.

Mrs. Coates of Trenton was in the last car of a train returning from New-York, when some man shook a handkerchief impregnated with a pungent smell over her face, by which she was instantly rendered unconscious. She ran out of the car, after a struggle, and jumped off just as the car was stopping at Rahway, and was running wildly up the track when secured. Her money was taken from her person, and a violent effort was made to pull a heavy gold ring from her finger. Her dress was cut and torn, the bosom and pockets being cut open by the thieves. It is doubtful if she ever recovers from the effects of the chloroform.

Intelligence has lately been received in England of the death of Mr. Charles J. Anderson, the South African explorer. Mr. Anderson was the author of "Lake Ngami, or Discoveries in South-West Africa," and also of "The Okavango River, a Narrative of Travel." Some time since, after many years of travel, he settled in Damara Land, and became a cattle breeder on an extensive scale, but in an engagement with the Namaquas to recover a very large herd of cattle which had been stolen, he received a gunshot wound, which splintered the thigh bone and rendered him a cripple for life. Notwithstanding this fact, this most energetic traveler, after staying some time at Cape Town for surgical aid, returned up the country, and, aided by some eminent zoologists in England, proposed to publish "An Illustrated Fauna of South-West Africa." Mr. Anderson died in the wilds of Ondonga, near Ovamba Land, bordering on the Portuguese possessions. The particulars of his death have not been received.

The Weekly Tribune.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1868.

A CANDIDATE WANTED.

As the Widow of Ephesus, with one eye affectionately fixed upon the mausoleum of her dead husband, with the other shot amorous glances at a stout soldier who happened to be standing near by, so the Democratic party is agitated by conflicting emotions, and hesitates before it bestows the prodigious honor of its Presidential nomination between a semi-surviving politician like Pendleton and a living mariner like Farragut. A correspondent of a Democratic paper, greatly, we suspect, to the astonishment of the worthy Admiral, "suggests" his name to the Democratic National Convention, and complains that "the Navy, though the idol of the "American people, has never furnished a can- "didate for the Presidency." This is not exactly correct, for both Stewart and Stockton were at one time a good deal talked about, although neither of them ever achieved a national nomination. But what is true of those who do business upon the great waters is equally true of the clergy; and as the Democrats never have tried the experiment of nominating a parson, and as they have several reverend gentlemen in their ranks who seem to be of no use whatever as spiritual advisers, although extremely ardent and vociferous as stump-speakers, why not select some unfrocked minister of the Gospel to lead, like Peter the Hermit, the forlorn hope of the Democracy? Or, if not a curate of souls, why not a curer of bodies, the inventor of some extraordinary pill, or that sage physician whose sands of life are nearly run out? We agree with the writer in a Democratic paper that law and the army should not "monopolize the honor of the candidacy "for all time," especially since the "honor" has so long been and so long promises to be rather a barren one. Setting up a man as the candidate of the Democrats for the Presidency is too much like treating a human being as if he were a nine-pin, and a common regard for benevolence would seem to suggest the selection of a gentleman like some of our representative men who can bear a great deal of knocking down without being particularly the worse for it. Now, it is safe to assume that a man who has been dead for a long period of time, if he should be nominated and disastrously defeated, would experience less agony than one subjected to such torture while still in the flesh; and we therefore respectfully recommend our Democratic friends to rally under the banner of somebody who is in his coffin, and who cannot, therefore, write damaging letters nor make impolitic speeches. Why not start a ghost to scare the country as shadows brought terror to the soul of Richard? Why not run a Memory, and rally 'round a Shade? The party itself is nothing but a tradition, a myth, a reminiscence, a voice from the tomb, an ancient and fish-like smell; it is like the Humane Society, only it devotes itself to the vivification of dead issues; and there is no reason why it should not nominate a dead man, while there would be an exquisite and logical propriety in such an experiment. It would be quite as rational for the party to rush in solid phalanx to the polls, then and there to vote for Thomas Jefferson, as it is for the same party to be constantly bewailing an utterly extinct institution, and sedulously seeking some method of resuscitating it under a new and scarcely modified form. We could mention twenty men, from Taney to Atherton, who, being dead, might be made to speak, and who, while the party remains in its present aimless, purposeless, and simply hungry condition, might do good service in keeping the dry bones together until a day of brighter fortunes should dawn. It would be as easy to vote a memory as to drink it; while here and there, in closely contested districts, some Democrat, under the protection of a great name, might slip into the House of Representatives. We have somewhere read of an Eastern king, who, dying upon the eve of a great battle, was shrouded in complete steel, placed all stark and stiff in his war-chariot, and so driven at the head of his enthusiastic soldiers to a posthumous victory. We do not deny that the Democratic party have great names to conjure with, many potent skeletons, and many defunct heroes; and, saving the embarrassment which might ensue should they, by chance, succeed in electing some resident of the shades, we are sure that our suggestion is at once wise, humane, and practical.

Whatever may be thought of our proposal, we must protest against exciting an unreasonable ambition in the bosom of a modest and worthy man like Admiral Farragut. It may be thought that so sensible and so ancient a mariner will hardly be upset by a compliment so utterly empty; but we have seen very good men in our day made most unhappily restless for the remainder of their lives by the injudicious use of their names, by nominations which meant nothing, and were intended to mean nothing, by the prattle of politicians, and by paragraphs in the newspapers. That the Democratic party is in some need of a candidate, we are quite willing to admit; but that is no reason why an honest Admiral should not be permitted, after hard service, to enjoy the blessings of peace, without being haled before a National Convention, or made the subject of laudatory communications in a newspaper which received the intelligence of his victories with the most profound grief. The excellent sea-warrior probably does not thus far care a single rope-yarn for the Presidency; but should the fires of ambition be kindled in his breast, he will do well to remember what happened to the dog who was careless in the selection of his associates.

OF DIPLOMATIC INTEGUMENTS.

The discussion of the Court-clothes question has been revived. Long ago we thought it settled, both by Congress and by common sense, that American diplomatists should hereafter approach annointed royalty in the ordinary costume of civilized human beings; or at least that they should not be compelled to adopt the fashions of the Court to which they might be accredited, and thus be forced, perhaps, to present themselves, in some warm region of the world, to a monarch less civilized than powerful, with only a string of beads about their necks, a bunch of feathers in their heads, and with here and there a smear of brilliant paint to relieve the simplicity of their native nakedness. So long ago as 1854, when Mr. Buchanan was in London, he created "quite a "sensation"—these are his own words—by declining to attend the opening of Parliament in livery, although we really think this the most sensible thing which we have known Mr. Buchanan to do in the whole course of a life unusually prolonged. Before this, he had entered into negotiations upon the topic with Sir Edward Cust, the Master of Ceremonies. He stated to Sir Edward that he considered "a coat covered with embroidery and gold "lace" improper for a democrat; that, of course, he had no "orders and stars" for his bosom and no "garter" for his leg, and that he "could not afford diamonds unless hired "for the occasion." It was then suggested to him, probably by the good-natured Sir Edward, that he "might assume the civil dress "worn by Gen. Washington." In order to make up his mind upon this point, he "exam- "ined Stewart's portrait," and came to the sensible conclusion that it would "never do." "I should," said poor Mr. Buchanan, "render "myself a subject of ridicule for life." "It "was," he adds historically, "in this unsettled "state of the question, and before I had "adopted any style of dress, that Parliament "was opened." A circular from Sir Edward warned him not to present himself upon the occasion except in small clothes, and, with a more than Roman heroism, Mr. Buchanan staid away from the pageant altogether. This was upon the 7th of February, A. D. 1854. Upon the 24th of the same month, Mr. Buchanan sent off another dispatch to the Secretary of State, written in a strain of natural exultation. He had been to court in the ordinary dress of his countrymen—"in the simple dress," he says, "of an American citizen." But his triumph, though considerable, was not complete. He had compromised a little. He had consented to wear "a very plain black-handled and "black-hilted dress sword." He had, it is true some doubts originally about this weapon arising, possibly, from an apprehension that it might get between his legs upon the grand stair-case, and furnish another illustration of the attraction of gravitation; but he had got back to the Legation with his bones whole and his head unbroken, and he was, of course, in cheerful spirits. He would not have worn the blade at all, but he was privately informed that, even as another princess was supposed by Malvolio to desire to see him cross-gartered, so the Queen of England had a particular fancy for beholding Mr. Buchanan with a rapier upon his thigh. Besides, a sword would distinguish him, he said, from "the upper court- "servants." To avoid being mistaken for a butler Mr. Buchanan had at first thought of "United States buttons," but, as he truly observes to Mr. Marcy, "a plain dress sword has "a more manly and less gaudy appearance." Upon the 15th of June, A. D. 1855, Mr. Buchanan announced, in Dispatch No. 76, that he had presented Mr. Tyson of Philadelphia in plain clothes, having previously submitted the proposed habiliments of Mr. Tyson to the inspection of the inevitable Sir Edward Cust, who was graciously pleased to approve the same. We consider that this must have been the proudest moment of Mr. Buchanan's life; and we think that he is entitled to no little credit for the pertinacity with which he adhered to his instructions, and particularly for his refusal to appear in the costume of Gen. Washington. For once, at least, he exhibited an instinctive good sense for which he has not usually received credit.

Meanwhile, at other courts, the clothes controversy was raging. At Paris it distracted the serene mind of Mr. J. Y. Mason, of whom Mr. Benton once said very injuriously that if he "had his hand full of trumps and his "stomach full of oysters, he would not ask "God for anything." As soon as Mr. Mason arrived in Paris, he began to talk with M. Drouyn d'Lhuys upon the subject, and to send him little notes discussing the propriety of "plain black clothes" in a style at once fair, frank and fussy. Finally he decided that "the "present and prospective condition of affairs "on the continent" required him to yield a little, and so Mr. Mason went to the Tuileries in "a simple uniform dress," whatever that may be. Mr. Sanford, our Chargé d'Affaires at Paris, was indignant at seeing Mr. Mason in regimentals, and got into a quarrel upon the subject not only with his superior but with the State Department, which lasted about six years, and seems to have been not only very pretty but extremely personal. As late as Jan. 19, 1860, Mr. Sanford wrote to Mr. Cass that he was "mortified and indignant" at beholding Mr. Mason "in a coat embroid- "ered with gilt tinsel, a sword and cocked hat, "the invention of a Dutch tailor in Paris." "I declined," says Mr. Sanford, irreverently, "attending with him the ball in which he first "figured in this toggery." In the same letter Mr. Sanford tells some queer stories of the eccentricities of apparel displayed by our great plenipotentiaries in their efforts to conform to or to dodge the instructions of Mr. Marcy. There was one diplomatist who wore "thirty- "odd emblematic stars on the collar of his "coat." There was another who adopted "the "uniform of the United States Army." Another went to court in the black velvet "dress with rich silk embroid- "ery of a municipal councillor of Paris." A fourth wore buttons "fashioned after the "national shield, with spread-eagle attach- "ment;" and Mr. Sanford says that he heard of a fifth who "proposed to have a gorgeous suit "manufactured out of the star-spangled ban- "ner." One cannot help thinking how sweetly profitable all this ingenuity and variety must have been to a great number of tailors in the various capitals of Europe. It is cheerful to turn from the troubles of Mr. Mason to the extremely sensible proceedings in Lisbon. "I "am coming to Court," said Mr. O'Sullivan to the Portuguese Minister, "in a blue coat and "black trowsers." "Come in whatever "you please," responded the good-natured Minister; "we do not undertake to prescribe "the dresses of gentlemen here." But the crowning glory was that of Mr. Belmont at the Hague, where he actually danced a quadrille with the Queen, although he was "attired in a "plain citizen's dress."

The subject having a present interest, we have thought it worth while to glance at its history and to point out the difficulty in many instances encountered by Democratic Secretaries who undertook to make Democratic diplomatists dress like American gentlemen. Trivial as the matter may at first appear, it is evident that the representatives of this Republic can in no more creditable way distinguish themselves than by adhering to a certain republican simplicity of costume and of carriage, and by leaving the study of blazonry to those to whom pomp and circumstance, gaiters and gauds are [illegible]. The first duty of an American [illegible] assist at the festivities and participate in the ceremonies of Courts, he should do it in a costume indicating the value which his countrymen set upon factitious social distinctions.

FRAUDULENT DIVORCES.

The laws for divorce differ in the several States. Adultery in all the States, and in some States cruel treatment, is sufficient ground for granting an absolute divorce. A bill has been introduced in our Legislature making cruel and inhuman treatment of the wife a sufficient reason for the judgment of our courts dissolving the marital obligations. Before multiplying the grounds of divorce it would be well to correct the abuses existing in this State in the lax, often fraudulent dispensation of divorces which are legally void, but which, until set aside by the courts, involve the sacred ties and obligations of husband and wife, and parent and child. The ease with which unscrupulous men and women with plenty of money obtain a pretended judicial severance from the bonds of matrimony, in this State, has emboldened "shyster" lawyers to advertise their callings, and pledge their clients success in obtaining divorces "with "secrecy and dispatch." Cases have occurred of great moral turpitude, and flagrant wrong. In one case a resident of Connecticut employed one of these fellows. He prepared the complaint, had the jurat of the officer before whom it was pretended to have been sworn added to it, and procured and furnished the evidence of the alleged adultery of the wife, and then had the judgment entered upon it, through the convenient report of a referee selected for the purpose. The husband knew nothing about the evidence or report until the judgment had been obtained and he was called upon to pay a fee for "fixing things," sufficient of itself to prove that only a small fraction of the charge was for "services," the greater part being for the "crime." The husband subsequently relented, was reconciled to his wife, and refused to pay the bill. His wife, though divorced by pretended judgment of the court, obtained by publication of the summons against her as a non-resident defendant, knew nothing of the divorce until informed of it by her husband. In another equally flagitious case, a wife was induced by an insidious friend to obtain one of these illegal divorces from her husband, a gay and extensive Broadway dry goods merchant. Upon testimony manufactured collusively with the husband—who desired to get rid of his first wife and marry a woman in New-Jersey—a fraudulent and void divorce was obtained. There was no truth in the charge of adultery against the husband. But, upon slight circumstantial proof, the referee selected for the purpose reported it as proved. This heartless attempt of a silly wife would have reduced an interesting family of five children, respectable in all but their parentage, to a condition worse than that of orphanage. The wife relented of her jealous purpose, and the proceedings were set aside. The Court and the Legislature should coöperate to prevent further abuses of the character we have described, and the guilty parties should everywhere understand that such divorces, obtained by fraud, collusion, or perjury, though under seals of court and engraved on costly parchments with signatures of judges, are utterly void, and will not avail to protect the parties who seek protection behind them from prosecution for bigamy if they marry again. They are utterly void.

We regret to hear, not unexpectedly, however, of the death of our former co-laborer, the Rev. G. H. Dutton, Assistant-Rector of Trinity Chapel. Mr. Dutton was a comparatively young man, but had for years been suffering from consumption. Some years ago he was one of the assistant-editors of THE TRIBUNE, but his health was not equal to the severe demands of editorial duty, and he left us to take orders in the Church. His slow and painful disease, however, continued, and something over a year ago he was compelled to relinquish active labor. He went to Europe last Autumn, where he died (at Hyères, France) on the 18th of March. Mr. Dutton will be mourned by a large circle of friends who admired his quiet, unobtrusive manners, and his sound qualities of mind and heart.

AN AMERICAN MINER'S SONG.

*We find the following in *The Journal of Mining*. It contains a curious collection of miner's slang, and has, beside its fun, a certain value to the collectors of professional slang phrases:

JIM GREEN—A DOG-EAT-DOGGEREL BALLAD.

BY D. W. R.

There was a man, Jim Green by name,
He struck a ledge and staked a claim,
Then came to town by the overland 'bus,
And corraled a scientific cuss.

"Professor, I should like to sport
An assay and a swell report;
I want you to crack up my rock
And take your dividend in stock."

The swell report was quickly done;
The ledge it was a fissure one,
Quite well-defined; and the ore it run
At the rate of a thousand dollars a ton.

Then Jim he got a bran new hat,
(The trader wouldn't take stock for that!)
And started, one of the steamer-days,
To sell in New-York, and make a raise.

He mounted all his handsome things—
Two California diamond rings—
And a nugget breastpin on his shirt
Shed golden luster o'er the dirt.

He landed and to Wall street went,
And there he found a nice old gent;
So Jim laid out to do his best,
And talked him till he couldn't rest.

"You ha'n't no notion how great," says he,
"Our mineral resources be;
Jest one per cent of what we get
Will pay this whole damn National debt.

"There ain't a better cow to milk
Than a first-class mine (that ain't a bilk);
She'll give you quartz"—and here he cussed—
"If that ain't level, then bust my crust."

The nice old gent, he was no clam;
He had served a while with Uncle Sam,
And what he hadn't found out yet
Was mighty poor takings, now, you bet!

So this old capital sharp told James
He often bought these first-class claims;
And if he froze to any feller,
It was a mineral-property seller.

Then, just to grease the bargain, Jim
Made out a quit-claim deed to him,
And, as a matter of form, agreed,
To name one million in the deed.

In thirty days the thing was done;
And when Jim figured what he'd won,
He felt as cheap as a Yankee clock—
Ten whisky-straights and the rest in stock!

The stock he had promised not to sell
(How it happened, he couldn't tell—
He signed the documents in haste)
Until the company's stock was placed.

There was a board of rich trustees,
(A stock donation to each of these,)
And they sold the shares, on terms to please,
To twenty widows and ten D.D.'s.

A Brigadier was President,
The Treasurer was the Wall-st. gent;
And for economy, 'twas agreed,
The Treasurer only should be fee'd.

When Jim Green's turn to sell came round,
There was nary buyer to be found,
And the Treasurer kindly did advise
To hold his stock till it should rise.

"Look here," says Jim, "this thing's a sham;
I'm told your stock ain't worth a dam!"
"My friend, in mining operations
There always are these fluctuations."

As time eloped, they failed to get
The process for the sulphuret,
And ere they solved that fatal doubt,
The blasted ledge had petered out!

The trustees all did abdicate;
The clergy preached man's lost estate;
The Treasurer took a foreign tour;
The widows—Heaven protect the poor!

Jim Green upon a marble white
His name, and this, "Dead Broke," did write;
Then lay down in an onion bed
And pulled the tombstone over his head.

MAKING WATCHES IN ILLINOIS.

Making watches by steam, fifteen hundred a month, out on the prairies of Northern Illinois! Bishop Berkley should have lived to see the day!

But before we tell how it came about, a glance at Western manufactures in general. Few of us comprehend their variety and growth. There are 1,500 woolen factories in the North-West, the most of them built within the last three years. Our best woolen goods are made on the far Pacific Coast. During the war California supplied the Government with its finest and most durable blankets. Miners in the mountains of Idaho, Montana, and Nevada seldom buy imported or Eastern goods when they can get those of California or Oregon manufacture. The great founderies and machine-shops of San Francisco, which turn out everything from a quartz mill to a locomotive, likewise have the preference over those of New-York, St. Louis, or Chicago.

For the West cares a great deal more about quality than price. Whether buying a dictionary or a steamship it needs no injunction to "get the best." It is hardly [illegible] years ago [illegible] a few traders for introducing [illegible] and trying to circulate them. To this day it will have no coin so small as one cent; and its strongest phrase for meanness describes a man as "picayunish."

Utah has many factories of many kinds. Colorado has a paper-mill running at Golden City, a promising manufacturing center, in the very shadow of the Rocky Mountains. Kansas, like her elder sister Utah, makes woolen goods and also agricultural implements. Minnesota, for a wonder has not yet harnessed the gentle Minnehaha to loom or saw; but sprightly Minneapolis is compelling the Falls of St. Anthony—the best water-power on our continent except Niagara—to drive her enormous tub, bucket, and woolen factories, and sawing, planing, and flouring mills.

South Bend, Indiana, also enjoying an admirable water-power, ships furniture and carriages all over the United States, and flouring mills, mowers, reapers, and heavy wagons through the uttermost West, even to Oregon and Arizona.

St. Louis and Cincinnati manufacture largely, chiefly in iron, steel and brass. Steam engines, saw-mills, flouring-mills, and planing-mills are turned out in enormous numbers, and Cincinnati probably makes more furniture than any other town in the United States.

Chicago, which combines New-England ingenuity with New-York dash, produces all these articles, Yankee notions in general, and many thousand cases annually of boots and shoes, more popular because more durable than those shipped from the East. Near the city is a large clock factory. Until recently injured by fire, it turned out 160 clocks per day. Pine and whitewood for the cases abound in the Chicago lumber yards. Copper from Lake Superior and zinc from Northern Illinois furnish brass for the works. So audacious Chicago actually competes with Waterbury and Bristol even in the New-York market. And—wonder of wonders!—Connecticut already holds more than one household which rings its dinner bell and goes to the train by an Illinois-made clock.

Four years ago a Chicago jeweler chanced to visit the American Watch Factory in Massachusetts. He became interested in its processes. He returned home and talked about them. Now Chicago believes profoundly that she can do anything which New-England can, and many things which New-England can't. Her capitalists turned their attention to the subject. Young America—the Lake City contains no Old America—determined that watches must be made in Chicago.

Leading business men went heartily into the enterprise. It was up-hill work, but these gentlemen were accustomed to obstacles. One was B. W. Raymond, who 14 years before had inaugurated Chicago's first railway, which started for that Swiss-like town on the Upper Mississippi where Capt. Ulysses Grant was afterward clerk in a leather store.

At the outset a strong Chicago interest actually fought the railway, thinking it would injure retail trade by enabling country storekeepers to sell as cheap as city merchants! But the young company bought, on three years' time, the "strap-rail" which the Buffalo and Attica Road had just thrown aside. Mr. Raymond and a friend named Turner came to New-York to sell the company's 12 per cent bonds. But just then Illinois was not even paying the interest on her State bonds; and Chicago was regarded as only a precocious swamp in the Western wilderness. Old capitalists invariably replied to their solicitations—"What! build a railroad out in those wilds? You must be crazy!"

It did seem chimerical; but a young community has the same generous, unquestioning faith in its future as a young man. After six weeks of hardest work, Raymond and Turner sold to a younger class of New-York merchants $30,000 worth of their bonds.

That gave the road a start. It leaped out 18 miles from the ague-stricken city, which then boasted 20,000 people. It stopped on the open prairie just after harvest. Instantly wheat wagons from all the country around swarmed to the daily trains like flies to a lump of sugar. Mr. Raymond and his friends strained their credit and spent their private fortunes to push the road ahead. The first year after 40 miles were completed, it divided 24 per cent on its cost. Land along the track soon rose from $3 to $50 an acre. The experiment was a success, and the system was begun which was to make Chicago a chief among American cities. Seventeen years ago she was the center of 42 miles of railway. Now she is the center of more than 5,000 miles.

In 1864, the lapse of half a generation had not dampened Mr. Raymond's ardor. He and his associates went into the new enterprise with true Chicago zeal. They organized the National Watch Company with a paid-in capital of $150,000.

The first point was to secure good workmen. Several leading employés of the Eastern company gladly accepted their proposals, tempted by novelty and the larger remuneration which a new enterprise is compelled to offer.

Next, where should their factory be built? Watchmaking by machinery is not fond of the pavements; it finds visitors too plentiful, and the atmosphere too impure. It babbles of green fields. It seeks some cool, sequestered vale, free from dust and bores.

Elgin, a little city of 5,000 people on Fox River, 40 miles west of Chicago, had an excellent population, a healthful climate, pleasant surroundings, and the best water power in Illinois. Already it boasted several manufactories. Moreover, Elgin offered to the company, as a free gift, 35 acres of land, a mile from her business center, and subscribed for $30,000 of stock to secure the factory; and therein was Elgin wise in her day and generation. In November, 1864, the first blow was struck. Charles S. Moseley was placed in charge of the new establishment. He had been engaged in the nicest processes of watch making for ten years; was an inventor on instinct, and one of the very best machinists of the United States. Several skilled and efficient helpers also went with him from the East.

These gentlemen had no models, drawings, or measurements of the exquisite machines left behind. They had nothing to begin with save rough timber and crude metal. But, given half-a-dozen trained New-England mechanics, a lumber-yard and a foundery, and you may have what you will, from a pen-knife to a ten-cylinder printing press. They constructed machinery and tools for making and repairing watches. With the benefit of ten years' experience, they introduced many valuable and labor-saving improvements in these multifarious machines. While they invented and built, a spacious three-story factory of brick arose beside the shining river. The workers moved in, and finally, after two-and-a-half years of energetic labor, they completed their first watch in May, 1867.

Now, the manufactory swarms with busy life. It turns out sixty watches per day. To see all its curiosities would require weeks; but two hours will show the visitor enough to ponder over for the rest of his life. Alas for the weakness of words! If he could only describe what he sees it would be "a tale to hold children from play, and old men from the chimney corner."

The works are driven by a steam engine of thirty-horse power. The machine shop, containing thirty workmen, is a mechanical museum. Here are whole generations of tools—not only the implement of to-day, but the father and grandfather used in its construction—and the size of each measured to the thousandth part of an inch.

No longer are manufactories the filthy prisons of twenty years ago. Even the room for rough, grimy labor is elegantly finished with black-walnut and butternut, and well lighted and ventilated, while the machinery runs with marvelous smoothness and quietness.

The name of the other rooms is legion, and their curious machines and processes are numberless. Watch wheels are struck out from thin plates of brass or steel with a punch, which leaves their edges round and smooth. Then a dozen in a pile, held together by an upright standard, which passes through the middle of each, are attacked by a furious little circular saw, which whizzes down the side of the pile, and then up again, cutting one tooth in each wheel as it passes.

Putting the watch together and enamelling and painting the dial are the only work done by hand. Even the fine figures and second lines, and the inscription "NATIONAL WATCH COMPANY" are painted on by hand with a tiny brush. These delicate traceries seem to be work for a Lilliputian, or the dainty fingers of Queen Mab herself,

"In shape no bigger than an agate stone,
On the forefinger of an Alderman,"

who hath been time out of mind the fairies' watch-maker; but they are executed by brawny hands overlooked by bearded faces.

The jeweling department is most wonderful of all. The best watch has 15 jewels. Garnet, aqua marina, and ruby are chiefly used. They come from Persia, famous for rubies, jasper and chalcedony these many thousand years. But since the development of California we no longer despoil the gorgeous East of her gold; and before many years our barbaric pearl, too, will come from the Rocky Mountains, where many a settler's wife can pick up a tumblerful of garnets within a dozen yards of her door.

First these precious stones are cut into thin plates. Here are miniature saw-mills which convert logs of ruby and garnet into planks exactly as the giant saw-mills of Puget Sound make huge pines and redwoods into boards. This atom of a circular saw, no larger than a pearl shirt button, though less terrible is just as relentless as the giant circular saw of our great lumber regions, *eight feet in diameter*, which has brought instant and horrible death to many a heedless workman venturing within reach of its two-inch teeth. These tiny cutters, like most little people, are very exact. They know just where to stop. They are wise saws and modern instances.

The jewel planks are sawed again, into long, square, slender joists which are afterward broken into cubes. One of these cubes is placed in a turning lathe, the workman presses the whirling stone with a diamond chisel [illegible] it is smoothly turned out exactly as a hub. A microscopic drill bores the hole into it. This is polished by a steel wire charged with diamond dust which revolves one way while the jewel whirls the other. The two combined make 15,000 revolutions a minute! Job mourned that his days were swift as a weaver's shuttle, but if they were swift as this watchmaker's jewel his life must have been very fast indeed.

After the jewel is set its hole is measured by a register so minute that it will give the diameter of any hair of your head, or even the infinitesimal thread of a spider web if it is not less than the one-twenty five-hundredth of an inch! Here are delicate sapphire knives used for cutting brass because they leave a polished surface. Here are pinions or axles barely visible to the naked eye, which the workman only handles with pincers and examines through a magnifying glass. They are made of wire, first fed to a hungry little wolf with muscles of iron and teeth of steel, which ravenously bites them off at proper lengths and then turned in ridiculously tiny lathes.

Here are scores and scores of the most minute and complicated machines, each containing wheels within wheels, to a distracting degree. They are wonderfully automatic. They seem to do their work with human intelligence—when one process is completed suddenly shifting to another quite opposite in nature. Some are actually startling, as if a new Frankenstein had produced a sentient being whom he could neither escape nor control.

Indeed the whole factory is bewildering. It is like an extravagant dream. The watch has a hundred parts. Its manufacture involves a thousand processes. Absolute exactness is indispensable. "The Emperor of Lilliput," says Gulliver, with a fine touch of humor, "is taller by the breadth of my nail than any of his court, which is enough to strike an awe into the beholder." In one of these minute wheels or pinions a variation of the hundredth part of a nail's breadth will "strike an awe" into the owner, if not into the beholder.

Here are tiny screws of hardened steel, as shapely and perfect as the piston of a steam engine. Each has in its head a furrow for the screw-driver. Each contains seven well-defined threads (260 to an inch) but they are invisible to the naked eye. Indeed, without a magnifying glass the screw itself looks like a mere filing of steel. A pound of steel in mass costs $1 85. A pound in these screws costs $1,500. But then there are 144,000 screws to the pound.

It was my good fortune to go through the factory with Mr. Moseley himself. It is, perhaps, most wonderful of all to remember that this quiet, jovial, unembarrassed gentleman, hardly in the prime of life, carries all these machines in his head. The first cotton-mill in America was run by horse power. It was built by an ingenious mechanic who had worked in an English factory, and who constructed all the American machinery without drawings or models. In the midst of his work he forgot the form and function of one indispensable piece. Tradition affirms that he shut himself in a little room and refused food, drink, or sleep for 48 hours until besieged memory was starved out and supplied the missing link.

If the Elgin factory were to burn to-morrow I fancy the serene Moseley could reproduce every nice implement, every intricate bewildering machine, without losing a meal or an hour's sleep. Yet in showing some of these creatures of his brain his eye lingers lovingly upon them, and he cannot conceal the genuine paternal feeling. Most of us are diffused Yankees. He is a concentrated Yankee. The European man seeks recreation in a new opera, a new salad, or a new dissipation. The American man finds relief from toil or idleness by sitting down and inventing something. Thus it is that our Government issues 20,000 patents yearly against 3,000 granted by the British Government. Thus it is that most of us number among our acquaintances some lawyer, clergyman, or journalist, whose conscience is never easy unless he patents something at least once in three months. Thus it has been from Benjamin Franklin, who originated a cooking stove, down to Abraham Lincoln, who patented a new steamboat. Nothing is more American than Samuel Colt, the runaway sailor boy, whittling out a model for his revolver, on shipboard, during the clear tropical nights—Elias Howe, sticking to his sewing-machine through years of poverty and discouragement, and loving it only less than he loved his country—Eli Whitney, frittering away half his life on the cotton-gin, and then growing rich by making improved muskets—Robert Fulton, hooted at as a madman for years, but conquering the world at last—and poor John Fitch, building steamers long before him, but because he lacked Fulton's tact and persuasiveness, dying by his own hand a weary broken-hearted man.

The Elgin factory employs 250 persons, half of them women. The latter are chiefly farmers' daughters. One rode alone in a buggy 80 miles to Elgin to find what so many of her American sisters are looking for—Opportunity. They receive from 90 cents to $1 35 per day. They show special capacity for the work, look tidy and cheerful, and find pleasant homes in the pleasant town.

The men earn $2 per day and upward. Several heads of departments have a coöperative as well as a salaried interest—a wise introduction of this principle by the proprietors.

How skilled labor respects itself! These workmen dress tastefully, have noticeably intelligent faces, and gentlemanlike manners. They are respected socially and politically. One is an Alderman of Elgin, and, incredible as it may seem to a New-Yorker, in the rural West one may be an Alderman and yet an honest man.

The company now employs a capital of half a million dollars. The managers and proprietors include B. W. Raymond, B. F. Lawrence, G. M. Wheeler, H. Z. Culver, H. H. Taylor, J. T. Ryerson, T. M. Avery, and other leading business men of Chicago. They make six different grades, of which the "B. W. Raymond" is the best. They sell only "movements," leaving the local dealer to case the watch according to the purchaser's taste. They propose to supply all reputable houses in the United States with their watches.

Do these watches keep time? That of course is the alpha and omega. We are confident that they do—from the character of the men, machinery, and workmen, and the testimony of disinterested dealers and railway engineers. Several dozen locomotives on the Pennsylvania Railway are already run by them and Western roads, with a just pride in the products of their own section are beginning to introduce them.

The London Illustrated News insists that watches cannot be made successfully by machinery. The best answer to that theory lies in the fact that a hundred thousand watches are made annually in the United States, simply to supply the demand which their superiority and cheapness have created. They are rapidly driving all grades of foreign watches from our markets. At the beginning of this century there were few watches or clocks in America, and those were imported. The enormous "bull's-eye" watch, or the wooden clock six or seven feet high, resembling nothing so much as a coffin standing on end, was a rare luxury. Sun-dials and hour glasses were chiefly used to mark the time. Now we supply the whole world with clocks, even to the Islands of the Sea and the farthest Indies. Ultimately we shall supply it with watches. In the long run, European hand-labor has no sort of chance against Yankee machinery, directed by Yankee brains.

But where will our watches be made? Thus far the Elgin Company have shipped more than half their work to the East. Capital is worth more in Illinois than in Massachusetts, but labor is as cheap, and living cheaper. If the North-West can compete successfully with New-England in making watches, she can in making anything else; and the Great Valley will become the center of manufactures as well as the seat of empire. A. D. R.

A CARD FROM MR. DANIEL DREW.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: In your paper of March 28 there appears a leading article, headed "The Erie War." It states that the question at issue is one of "principles more than men." Had your article confined itself to the discussion of "principles," I should have had no occasion to address you under my own name. But as it is really and chiefly a discourse about men, and, as I believe, a very injurious discourse as far as I am concerned in it, I must ask you to give me space for a few personal words.

1. The discussion of "principles" in the article begins with an ingenious parallel between Mr. Vanderbilt's administrative ability and mine. There is no such issue as this before the public. I was interested conjointly with Mr. Vanderbilt in the Harlem Road, but I never was nor sought to be his rival or opponent in its administration. Of the Erie Road, I have been a director for years, and, as a director, I have sought to serve the interests of the Road to the best of my ability; but I have never been in a position to control its administration as Mr. Vanderbilt that of the roads which he manages. Your skillful parallel, then, goes for nothing, except, indeed, so far as it has served its purpose as a rhetorical expedient to excite odium against me.

2. Your article insinuates (it does not exactly charge) that $5,000,000 of Erie stock were issued to me at 60 cents on the dollar in some fraudulent way. The simple fact is that I lent some millions of dollars to the road when it was in need, and received its stock at 60 as security. No man or set of men could, as I believe, have been found at the time to lend the money on the same security. If there were any fraud in the matter it was a very stupid and profitless one.

3. Your article furnishes another pretty parallel. It pictures Mr. Vanderbilt sitting in his office in [illegible] "Mr. Drew a fugitive from justice in New-Jersey." Here again the rhetoric is impeachable, but the rhetoric alone. I am in New-Jersey, it is true, but whether the combination which has driven me from my home and business is an honorable and just one is precisely the question at issue. You seem to think it is; I hold it to be wicked and disgraceful. As for the recent issue of bonds, it was made by the directors under the very same law as that under which the Central road issued some millions of bonds a few years ago. Their right they believe to be unquestionable, and they will continue so to believe until the courts decide otherwise.

I do not pretend to skill in the law. In all these proceedings (including my "taking refuge" in New-Jersey) I have acted under the advice of the best legal counsel I could obtain. If they have been wrong in their law a few weeks will suffice to show the error. All the questions at issue will shortly come before competent courts of jurisdiction. Should they decide that the money intrusted to me as Treasurer of the Erie Railway is not to be used for improving the road and extending its connections with the Great West, but is to be paid over to a Receiver, I shall so pay it; even though the result be, as your article has it, "to make the *Central* what it ought to be, the best property in the country." If, on the other hand, the courts decide in favor of the Erie Railway, its directors will endeavor—so far, at least, as my influence goes—to make the Erie what it ought to be, and what its managers have been for years seeking, under enormous difficulties, to make it—the best, safest, and cheapest channel of communication between East and West, and at the same time a great convenience to the people of the State of New-York, who granted its franchises.

The road will then, and cannot till then, become a source of income to its stockholders. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
DANIEL DREW.
Jersey City, April 2, 1868.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

At the Theater Royal, Dublin, pantomime has been extraordinarily successful.

"*Brahma*," an Oriental ballet, has been brought out at the Scala, with great pomp.

The subscription for the statue of Ponsard already exceeds 12,000 francs.

A female Leotard has appeared at the Holborn Amphitheater, under the name of Azella. She is agile, clever, well formed, and unfeminine, therefore unseemly.

The performances at Pike's Opera House in this city have been suspended, and Wallace's "Lurline," which was announced for next Monday, is indefinitely postponed.

The great attraction at the New-York Circus is the Cynocephalus, a baboon which performs nearly all the usual feats of the arena.

Ole Bull gave his last concert in New-York, prior to starting on a tour through the country, on the 1st instant. His success has been of the most marked character.

La Belle Hélène replaced the *Grande Duchesse* at the French Theater on the 28th ult. It is severely censured for immorality and indecency.

Mr. Chanfrau recently brought out at the Broadway Theater a new play called "Joe," by T. B. De Walden. It had a run of two weeks.

The La Grange and Brignoli concert troupe under the management of Mr. Gilmore, has been very successful in Boston, and Brignoli has produced his martial symphony with a very fair amount of applause.

The prospects of Italian opera in this city are gloomy and uncertain. "Lurline" will not be ready on Easter Monday, as promised, nor can any one say how soon it will be produced.

A curiously interesting concert was to have been given at Exeter Hall, London, on the 25th of March, by the National Choral Society, with a band and chorus of 700. Mendelssohn's "First Walpurgis Night," almost unknown in England, and Handel's "Acis and Galatea," made up the programme.

Madame Rosa is about starting on a tour through New-England, with the purpose of giving oratorios in some of the chief cities. She takes an orchestra with her, and Mr. Carl Rosa, we believe, will officiate as conductor. She will sing, however, at Mr. Colby's annual concert at Steinway Hall during Easter week.

The London Orchestra says: We hear that Mr. Burnand is about to enter on possession of Astley's Theater, and that he purposes bringing out a new drama on the subject of Lady Godiva. We know of only one actress (happily not an English one) who could be persuaded to do the principal part. We hope Mr. Burnand will reconsider his intention to descend to this level.

Another posthumous work of Schubert's, a "Tragic Symphony," was recently brought to light at Vienna, by an Englishman, Mr. Grove, and has been performed in London. It is said to be an admirable composition, full of fresh, melodious fancies, and rich in variety. Two hitherto unknown pieces of Mendelssohn's have likewise been brought out lately in London, a piano-forte sonata in B flat and a sextet for piano and strings. Both are very highly praised.

The rival opera managers in London, Mr. Gye at the Royal Italian Opera, and Mr. Mapleson at Drury Lane, were to commence their seasons the former on the 30th of March and the latter on the 28th. Mr. Gye has secured Patti, Pauline Lucca, Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, our countrywoman, Mrs. Jenny Van Zandt (Mlle. Vanzini), Mario, Naudin, and Graziani, with Mr. Costa as director. He promises to bring out Verdi's "Giovanna d'Arco" and "Don Carlos," Rossini's "Assedio di Corinto," Gounod's "Romeo and Juliet," and other unhackneyed works. Mapleson opposes him with Titiens, Christine Nilsson, Miss Kellogg, Morgini, Santley, Foli, Gassier, and others, with Arditi for leader, and in his list of novelties figure Wagner's "Lohengrin" and Auber's "Gustavus III." The latter opera is not strictly a novelty, being over thirty years old, but it will be fresh to many of the audience.

A Paris correspondent gives the following account of the latest operatic sensation in the French capital:

On Saturday the last rehearsal of "Hamlet" was crowded by the fashionable world. One would have imagined it to have been a State night, so dazzling was the display of white shoulders and diamond necklaces. The world mustered in full force, and was, moreover, *en grand toilette*. Prussia and Austria must be on the best of terms, if we may judge by the friendly conversations exchanged between the respective embassadors, who occupied boxes in the first tier. Even the *fauteuils d'orchestre* were filled by notabilities, too glad to have secured a stall, whereas on other nights they would have scorned the very thought of being seen in such unfashionable quarters. Mdlle. Nilsson was recalled and enthusiastically encored in the madness scene—in fact, the enthusiasm was so great that it was only marvelous that the inventor of the machinery was not called for. Ophelia carried away by the stream, only supported on the water by her clothes, is a triumph of art. To-night will be the first public representation. The Emperor and Empress were expected to be present, but as the State concert has not been put off, their presence is clearly impossible, unless their Majesties have acquired the art hitherto only known to that celebrated fowl recorded in tradition as having been seen in two places at the same time.

RELIGIOUS.

The Rev. Dr. Beckwith, Bishop elect of Georgia, was consecrated in St. John's Church, Savannah, on Thursday, April 2, 1868. The Bishops of Mississippi, South Carolina, North Carolina, Alabama, Louisiana, and Florida, participated in the solemnity.

The General Superintendent of the Sunday-Schools in Virginia, the Rev. C. H. Ryland, reports 251 Baptist Sunday-Schools in the State, with 3,276 officers and teachers, and 19,721 scholars, and 101 conversions of teachers and officers, and 788 of scholars.

The Rev. W. W. Newell, D. D., has resigned his pastorate of the Unitarian Church at Cambridge, over which he was ordained in 1830, and the Society have voted to present him the sum of $10,000, in view of his long continued and faithful service.

The Rev. Thomas H. Pearne, of the Holston M. E. Conference, was, a week or two since, presented with a beautiful cane by Gov. Brownlow, made from the bedstead on which the Rev. John Wesley was accustomed to sleep when a missionary laborer in America. The material is of the long-leafed yellow pine of Georgia. Gov. Brownlow himself procured the material at Thunderbolt, five miles from Savannah, where Mr. Wesley had an afternoon appointment, to which he was accustomed to walk, after holding service in the forenoon, at Savannah.

During the last eight years, services similar to those in London have been held in the open air in our city during the Summer months. The Rev. Mr. Goss, who has conducted them, has received the consent of the Mayor and will resume these services for the present season, in Jackson-square, Thirteenth-st. and Eighth-ave. to-morrow at 4 o'clock. Good order doubtless will prevail as no case of disturbance has ever occurred during these services.

A stated meeting of the managers of the American Bible Society was held on Thursday, Vice-President Whitlock, Jr., in the chair. The death of Dr. Isaac Wood was announced. Three new auxiliaries were recognized—one in each of the States of Wisconsin, Arkansas, and Texas. Grants of books were made amounting to 26,258 volumes, beside others to the value of $2,080. The Rev. Heman Dyer, D. D., of this city, and the Rev. F. H. Fowler of Utica, were elected delegates to represent this Society at the approaching annual meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society. The Rev. N. Reasoner was appointed agent for Nevada and Eastern California.

The Pittsburgh Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, met at Greensburg, Pa., on the 18th ult. This Conference was formed out of the Baltimore, Ohio, and Genesee Conferences of 1824. In 1867, this Conference reported 41,360 members and probationers, $1,518,650 worth of Church property, $30,090 75 contributed for missions, its maximum in 1866 being $38,444 47, $5,692 60 for church extension, $422,24 for Tract Society, $3,012 28 for American Bible Society, $7,450 62 for superannuated preachers, $671 20 for Sunday School Union, $19,161 10 for its Sunday-School expenses, $149,674 23 for the support of the 244 ministers, whose names appear upon its Conference record and its centenary contributions, only partially reported, amounted to $141,646 99, making a grand total contributed for the benevolent purposes and workings of the Church of $[illegible] in this Conference alone.

The corner-stone of the Synagogue which is now being erected on Forty-fourth st., near Sixth ave., was laid Friday afternoon, with appropriate ceremonies. A large concourse of people assembled on the floor of the unfinished structure, where they were comfortably seated. The tops of the neighboring buildings were covered with people anxious to view the scene. After the chair had sung the 122d Psalm, the Rev. H. Phillips offered a prayer for the Government. [illegible] then took the silver trowel presented by Mr. B. L. Solomon, Chairman of the Committee, and, after a few words of exhortation, laid the stone in the usual manner. This was followed by the 24th and 150th Psalms, which were sung by the boys in quite an impressive manner. In a few concluding remarks, Mr. Isaacs urged his people to be grateful to the God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, who had again permitted them to lay a corner-stone in this land unstained by Israel's blood; and he entreated his hearers to be good citizens, and work faithfully for the well-being of their fellow-men, irrespective of their religious faith.

The following is a carefully prepared statement, showing the number and strength of the Baptist Churches in the State of New-York, for the year 1867: The State contains 822 churches, of which the membership of 793 is known—29 having failed to report. These 793 churches reported an aggregate membership of 85,630, being an average of 121 members to each church. Of the 793 churches whose strength is known, 34 have 500 members or more; 84 have a membership ranging from 300 to 500; 132 from 150 to 300; 140 from 100 to 150, 464, or much more than one half of the entire number, report less than 100 members. Of these again, 163 have less than 50, and more than 25; while 37 churches report less than 25, and two report only 11. The First Baptist Church of Troy has the largest membership—853. The smallest average membership is in the Catskill River Association, the average being 51. The Association has not a single church numbering 100 members; and 7 of its 12 churches fall below 50. The largest average is in the Hudson River Association South—265. Of the 793 churches reported, 193 were destitute of pastors. Of these 193 churches, 3 had 500 members or more; 5 had from 300 to 500; 14 from 150 to 300; 20 from 100 to 150; and 153 had less than 100, while 97 had less than 50 members. There were in the State, at the close of last year, 746 ordained ministers, and 78 licentiates; but only 627 of the former were settled pastors.

MINING.

TEXAS.—*The Dallas Herald* announces much excitement in regard to the gold region of the Wichita mountains. Already some twenty citizens had formed themselves into a company for exploration. As soon as the number reaches thirty, and weather admits, the company will start, piloted by Mr. Simpson, of Montague County, who has previously visited the El Dorado.

NEW-MEXICO.—Mining matters in New-Mexico have been looking up, and there has been a considerable influx of mining population. The project most talked of at present is that of a ditch from the Pecos River to the Placer Mountain mining district, 27 miles south of Santa Fe. A company has been organized under the General Incorporation law of the Territory, and the work upon the ditch will be prosecuted to a speedy completion. The Pecos River, from which the water is to be taken, is a fresh mountain stream, a tributary of the Rio Grande, and it will be tapped at a point some 70 miles distant from the mining region in question. The great drawback has heretofore been lack of water. This will exist no longer when the great ditch is completed. An extensive ditch, from 50 to 60 miles in length, will soon be commenced from the Red River—a small stream emptying into the Rio Grande in the northern portion of the Territory—to the Moreno mines. There are now at these mines about 3,000 miners, most of whom are waiting for the snow to pass away in the gulches so that they may begin their labors for the season. A company has also been organized for the construction of a ditch some 30 miles in length to the gold diggings near Taos. These diggings prospect well, and, with water, will doubtless prove exceedingly profitable.

GEORGIA.—The first discovery of gold in Georgia was made in 1827, on Duke's Creek, near the present Nacoochee mines, in what is now White County, but formerly Habersham. The first machine used for saving gold was the old gum rocker, which was of rude structure and primitive appearance. A hollow log, about six feet in length, was split in two, forming a trough; over the rocker and resting upon it was placed a white oak basket, into which was thrown the gravel containing the gold. A small stream of water conveyed along a trough was poured into the basket, the rocker being all the while kept in motion like the old-fashioned baby cradle, which caused all the sand and small gravel with the gold to be carried through the bottom of the basket into the rocker, leaving the coarse gravel in the basket. This process was continued until the rocker had to be cleaned up, which was done by panning out the sand in the bottom of the rocker. Rude as was this machine, it is believed to have yielded more gold than any other since invented in the State, for the gold fields were then in their virgin state, and more persons were then engaged in mining than have been at any subsequent period. The town of Dahlonega was laid out in 1833, and from that time till 1835 every Sunday from two to three thousand miners visited the place to sell their gold, the produce of their week's work, and to buy their supplies for the next week, and to have a general frolic. The Mint Books of Dahlonega show that about $20,000 were coined there from its establishment in 1837 to 1860, and it is the testimony of every old citizen that much more gold was made previous to that time than has been made since that time. There are quite a number of new stamp mills in operation in this State. In the vicinity of Hogworth there are some four or five either completed or in process of completion. At Dahlonega, and in its vicinity, there are six mills now at work, and five more in the course of erection. In a short time we hope to see Georgia producing more gold than she ever did, and ranking, as she deserves to do, among the foremost of the gold-producing States.

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CONNECTICUT.

Returns from every County, and from most of the townships of Connecticut, show an aggregate vote considerably increased over that of last year, mainly by enormous naturalization in the cities and larger manufacturing towns, by which last year's majorities for English are slightly enlarged. These, however, are at least balanced by almost uniform Republican gains in the rural townships, so that English's majority, in spite of the increased vote, is not greatly increased over that of last year—it may reach about 1,500; the rest of the Democratic State ticket probably runs still lower. As the Democratic majorities thus obtained are necessarily piled up in a few restricted localities, it is inevitable that last year's Republican majorities in the Senate and House have been maintained, and, if our latest dispatches are correct, even increased, insuring the choice of a Republican U. S. Senator for six years from the 4th of March next, in place of *James Dixon* (Johnsonized).

The Republicans of Connecticut have fought gallantly and done nobly. They have not carried every thing at this trial, and they had good reason to apprehend that they would not. With GRANT at their head next November, their triumph cannot be doubtful. Naturalization must now be done up for at least two years ahead, and nothing can prevent a steady increase of Republican strength henceforward to the Presidential election. Organize at once, friends, for the November struggle!

The people of Michigan voted on Monday for or against a new Constitution—that is to say: a part of them did. One section of it provides for Impartial Suffrage regardless of color. On the eve of the election, Hon. Geo. V. N. Lathrop, the leading Democrat in Detroit, came out against the Constitution, though avowing himself in favor of Negro Suffrage. On such professions a large vote was rolled up against the New Constitution. Thereupon, the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee telegraphs that this is a majority against Radicalism!

We must stand this until an election can be had in which the electors generally will vote, and vote with direct reference to politics. That will be next November, and the majority for GRANT will not be less than Twenty Thousand.

DECLINED, WITH THANKS.

[Telegram.] DANBURY, Conn., March 31, 1868.
To the Hon. HORACE GREELEY, *Tribune Office, New-York:*
Can you speak here with Vice-President Hamlin on Friday evening next? Yours, JOHN TWEEDY.

Reply.

NEW-YORK, April 2, 1868.

MY DEAR SIR: I duly received your telegram, inviting me to speak in Danbury, in company with Vice-President Hamlin, on Friday evening next. I had a prior engagement for that evening, yet I presume I could have been released from it had the necessity been urgent and palpable. But I had already decided not to speak in Connecticut this Spring; and it seems due to frankness that I should say why.

In May last, Jefferson Davis, having been two years a State prisoner in Fortress Monroe, was taken thence to Richmond as if for trial. On his arrival, the prosecution was not ready to try him, as it had not been at any time during his long detention. I did not then know, whatever I may have suspected, that Judge Underwood of that District had already testified before a Committee of Congress that to try him would inevitably result in defeat, unless a jury were packed expressly to convict him. The subsequent failure to convict John H. Surratt at Washington is an impressive commentary on Judge U.'s extorted averment.

In the eyes of mankind and in verity, the Republican party was and is the responsible prosecutor of Jefferson Davis. I am not aware that Andrew Johnson or his Cabinet had intermeddled in any way with the course of justice in the premises. If the Chief-Justice, whose district includes Virginia, or the District Judge for that State, had seen fit to try this prisoner, he would of course have been tried long ago. Why they did not, I can only infer; but the testimony drawn from Judge U. as aforesaid convinces me that neither of them deemed it wise or salutary to invoke a failure which would be widely hailed as proving the Rebellion legally right, the Nation essentially wrong, in our late arduous and bloody struggle. I quite concur in the suggestion of some one who, with reference to this matter, observed that "A good "lawyer, having won his case in one court, "never appeals it."

The Federal Constitution expressly provides that "In all criminal prosecutions, the accused "shall enjoy the right to a *speedy* and public "trial by an *impartial* jury of the State and "District wherein the crime shall have been "committed." Here was a man two years in prison, persistently demanding a trial, and persistently refused it. The Judge of his district had testified that to try him according to the aforesaid provision would result in a defeat of the prosecution. That he was not likely to be tried soon, if ever, was plain. I thought he had a right, if not tried, to be bailed; and I had already said that, while I should prefer not to be required to do so, I would sign his bond if that should be found necessary. Being assured that it *was* necessary—that the thousands of responsible men who would gladly have signed in my stead would not answer the same purpose—I made good my proffer.

I had never seen Jefferson Davis so as to know him. I had never held any [illegible]. There are probably few men more antipathetic in all their views, opinions, convictions, purposes, than he and I. After I had signed the bond, he asked an introduction to me, and we civilly greeted each other. We have not met nor exchanged a word since that day, and never may. I did in his case what I would readily have done for Maximilian, if I could thereby have saved the Republicans of Mexico from the blunder and reproach of needlessly taking his life. I would gladly have moved them to set an example to the despots of Europe, by paroling Max. never again to lend himself to any plot against Mexican liberty and independence, and thereupon contemptuously dismissing him from our hemisphere.

In either case, considerations of fairness, of justice, of humanity, would have had much weight with me. In neither, would I have been impelled by these alone. I believed that the Republicans of Mexico could not really afford to shoot Maximilian. I believed that the Republicans of this country could not afford, after he had lain two years in prison, to try, convict, and execute Jefferson Davis; still less could they afford to make the attempt and fail. Had he been executed, I believe his death would have been bloodily avenged on thousands of unoffending Unionists, especially Blacks, and would have made thousands of votes for the common cause of Rebellion and Sham Democracy. Had the Republicans been beaten in an earnest attempt to convict and hang him, I think the consequences would have been different, but equally baleful.

These convictions were not lightly formed. I acted on very full consideration; and I have seen no reason either to change my views or regret my action. I was quite aware that my act would be censured and my motives impugned. The clamor actually raised somewhat transcended my expectations, alike in its extent and its fierceness; but I attributed this in part to rivalry in business, and patiently waited for the gale to exhaust itself.

If my recollection is not at fault, most of the Republican journals of Connecticut, including those of stateliest pretensions, were prominent in thus assailing and denouncing me. I think a full proportion of the orders to have THE TRIBUNE stopped, because of my action aforesaid, came from your State. And, even so late as last January, I received thence an insulting message, purporting that, since I had sold out to Jeff. Davis, my paper was no longer wanted.

Of course, I do not question the superior sagacity of those who so vociferously condemned me. Say that they saw farther and more clearly than I did, the manner in which they demonstrated their astuteness is still open to discussion. But I am not complaining of this, nor of anything. Acting always, in matters of opinion, as I see fit, I accord the same liberty to others. Yet it has seemed to me unadvisable, in view of the facts above glanced at, that I should, at this late hour of the canvass, allow your struggle to be complicated with any question personal to myself. So long as I stay at home, content to do my best as a journalist to insure your success, I cannot well be charged with doing you any harm; but, were I to appear among you as a speaker, it might be that some of the calm, sagacious patriots who last May threatened to vote thenceforth the Copperhead ticket to attest their abhorrence of my "bailing Jeff. Davis," might choose to put their threats into execution. When one sets out to act like a fool, it is difficult to forecast the limits of his folly.

In the earnest hope that your struggle will result next Monday in a decisive Republican triumph, I remain,

Yours truly, HORACE GREELEY.
JOHN TWEEDY, esq., Danbury, Conn.

THE KUK-KLUX-KLAN.

We have been slow to put faith in the curious stories told of an organization under the name above given; but a careful study of facts and sifting of testimony lead directly to the conclusion that there is solid reality under the stuff and nonsense with which the South-Western papers mask this rapid-spreading organization. We quote elsewhere a more serious notice of the Order from The *Richmond Examiner*, a paper doubtless thoroughly informed in the matter. It is not unnatural at any time that secret societies should exist, embracing in a large degree men of the same political and social faith. The harmlessness or the danger of such organizations is chiefly in the character of their members. Say what we may, the tendency of men to unite for protection, or for congenial association, will have its way. Secret political societies have existed, and doubtless will exist to all time, just as Masons, and Odd Fellows, and Good Templars have existed and spread over the world.

Not only the ordinary hatred of loyalty, but the remote hope of political advantage, has led to the establishment of the order here referred to, known generally as the Kuk-Klux-Klan. Their leading idea is, of course, the defeat of Reconstruction, and the postponement of anything like admission to the Union until they may realize the very remote contingency of a grand Democratic triumph in the North. Such a triumph, they seem to believe, would restore the now silent South to its old potency in the national councils; then they could "reduce the nigger to his normal sphere;" the bugbear of negro voting would vanish under a summary disfranchisement of the entire race, and, although absolute Slavery might not be restored, the old aristocracy would be able to hedge the negroes and poor whites within such labor regulations as practically to restore the patriarchal institution in all things except auction sales of human beings.

To this end work the K. K. K. They get up a mysterious fellowship; adopt a frightful disguise; scatter abroad horribly worded proclamations; make sudden forays at midnight; and do all fantastic tricks that may fit their purpose. That purpose is to frighten and annoy loyal colored men (and white men, too, if they can,) so that they will leave the Southern States. Thus, some time ago, in Mississippi, they circulated a ridiculous story about some horrible monster in the swamps, a dreadful demon that had an insatiable appetite for negro flesh; a similar monster was seen in Arkansas, and scarcely a week passes without producing a startling account of another of the breed in some neighboring quarter. This does very well for the credulous colored people, but white men must have stronger doses, and so the K. K. K. favor peaceful and hard-working Union men with cloudily-worded warnings, and emphasize these warnings by midnight visitations, threats of violence, and sometimes actual assault.

What shall be done? Is it to be tolerated that in a land of civil government an irresponsible gang of ruffians shall spread terror far and wide over a third of the national domain—or even over a square mile of that domain? That there is a powerful organization, composed of the worst men in the South, and aiming at the ends we have described, no one can doubt. Gen. Thomas [illegible], and warned us of danger. The loyal press of the South give facts that prove the great strength and base purposes of the Klan, while the faint attempts of the Rebel press to laugh at the affair are equally substantial proof of its reality and importance. Gov. Brownlow is widely censured for his denunciation of these rascals, and possibly his language is open to criticism in the matter of epithets. But when, in any section of the country, it is possible for armed men to ride abroad in disguise, their faces closely concealed, and order this man to move, that other to stay; drag forth and flog one for loyalty; burn the house of another; drive unoffending schoolmistresses from their homes, and spread terror over a whole State, it is high time to pull off the gloves.

It is significant of trouble that the more violent of the Rebel press favor the growth of this society. Some of them pretend to laugh at the fears of the loyal citizens, but there is a "covert devil in their sneer" that betrays both knowledge and approval of the Klan. Let them all—members and supporters—recall the fate of the Knights of the Golden Circle, or Sons of Liberty, and, whatever flush of success may now encourage their efforts, they may be sure that swift and speedy destruction will fall upon them should their operations fulfill the promise that the few attempts already on record appear to justify.

—Our latest telegraphic advices bring further confirmation of the theory that the Society is composed of the extreme Rebel element, and that its design is to keep the Southern States in anarchy until the loyal residents are driven out or so discouraged as to give up the struggle for equal rights and colored suffrage. Gen. Meade, whose coolness and slowness to issue orders are proverbial, has been compelled to warn the Klan and all other secret organizations that their evil works will bring upon them the strong arm of the Government. From certain demonstrations in Georgia, such as the murder of G. W. Ashburn, a leading Radical, at Columbus, it is presumed that the Rebels, through the instrumentality of this Klan, intend, by force, to prevent the election at which, in a fair contest, they would be largely outvoted.

The name Kuk-Klux is said to be derived from the noise of the cocking of a rifle, and is significant of shooting at sight. Gen. Meade informs the Klan and their friends that, if shooting is to be the order of the day, he proposes to have a hand in the work.

On the whole, we judge that this Klan is a reality, and means dangerous mischief. It has spread, in an incredibly short time, from Eastern Tennessee to every nook and corner of the Southern States. It is petted in an indirect way by the worst of the Rebel press, and hints are given here and there of the great deliverance from Congressional rule that the South is to have at some future day through its operations. If it is really another Secession snake, the sooner its fangs are drawn by the judicious exhibition of loyal power, the better it will be for all of us—more particularly, however, for the Southern people.

President Juarez has just given a gratifying evidence of his fitness to govern a free people. The foolish order banishing all foreigners who served under the Empire has been modified so as to permit those who conduct themselves peaceably to remain. This is sensible. Wholesale proscription is entirely inconsistent with republican institutions.

HAS PUT HIS FOOT IN IT.

Mr. Elijah M. K. Glenn is a gentleman of whom the little we knew was good, up to the hour of his appearance in the Assembly as a representative of the second district of Wayne County and so up to the morning of the 2d inst., when he rose in his place and spoke as follows:

ASSEMBLY CHAMBER, April 1, 1868.

To the Hon. Speaker of the Assembly:

I, E. M. K. Glenn, a member of this House, from my seat in this House, do charge as follows.

First: I charge that the report on the Erie Railroad bill was bought.

Second: I charge that a portion of the vote on this floor, in adopting the said report, was bought.

Third: I charge that members of this House were engaged in buying their fellow members.

Fourth: I charge that a portion of the vote on the Harlem Milk bill was bought.

Fifth: I charge that some of the committees of this House charge for reports.

Sixth. I charge corruption, deep, dark, and damning, on a portion of this House.

I ask the adoption of the following:

Resolved, That the Speaker appoint a Committee of five to investigate the foregoing charges; that three of the Committee be taken from that part of the House that voted no on the Erie Railroad report, and two be taken from that part that voted aye, and that the Committee have power to employ counsel and send for persons and papers, the Committee to sit in this chamber during the recess of the Legislature. The Committee may employ a clerk.

—After debate, the Committee so demanded was appointed, and announced its readiness to proceed with the investigation required. Next we heard that Mr. Glenn wanted to hire counsel at the expense of the State, which the House, very properly, refused; and the next news is that Mr. Glenn has asked leave of absence for seven days, on account of illness, and gone home. So the investigation necessarily awaits his return.

We respectfully advise Mr. Glenn either to appear at an early day before the Committee and state on oath the facts whereon the above charges were based, or prepare to migrate to some locality or country where THE TRIBUNE is not read, if such can be found. For this matter cannot be allowed to rest here. Were it to do so, five thousand oaths of holy martyrs, sworn on five thousand separate quarto bibles, would not overbear the general conviction that he had been bought up and silenced by money. Mr. Glenn has said either too much or too little. He asserted in debate that $500 had been offered for his vote on something or other, and that $1,200 had been paid to one member and $500 to another to influence his course. At another time, he said that all the corruption within his knowledge was among the Democratic members, which may be true, though we do not believe it. Judging by the little we know of the members of our present Assembly, we do not believe there can be any villainy going on there that two or three Republican thieves do not have a hand in. But let us have the facts sworn to on which Mr. Glenn based his charges, and whoever is hit must take the consequences.

We speak in behalf of a grossly abused constituency, and also of the upright men whom we know to be members of our present Legislature. Men who do faithful, honest work in a foul, stifling atmosphere for $3 per day and have to pay $4 for their board, are entitled, if not to public gratitude, at least to exemption from the vilest calumny. We do not know many members of this Legislature; but we know at least ten (more than were required to save Sodom) whom no man, we are perfectly confident, ever yet attempted to bribe, nor ever will in a room which has a poker among its furniture. At the same time, we have no doubt that there are others who are sternly principled against taking twenty shillings for a vote when they can exact five dollars. The people ought to know, for their own sakes and in justice to their righteous legislators, just who other. There is no need of counsel in the premises, nor of any long stories whatever. Let Mr. Glenn go before the Committee, and swear to the facts on which he based the above charges; that will have discharged his responsibility. If he knows others who can shed light on the subject, let him suggest their names to the Committee; but that is not essential. The indispensable matter is that Mr. Glenn shall tell what he knows. There are corrupt villains in the Legislature; there are also as honest, worthy men as can be found any where; and neither party, we presume, has a monopoly of either class. Let the public have all the facts that can be ascertained, and there will be a separation of the sheep from the goats that will exert a healthy influence through years to come.

MR. DANIEL DREW.

We are very much obliged to this gentleman for the information embodied in his card printed to-day. Having no shadow of personal interest or personal feeling enlisted in what is known as "The Erie War," we are bent on turning that struggle to good account in promoting radical reform in railway management—a reform sadly, deplorably needed. In our deliberate judgment, founded on extensive observation and inquiry, a full quarter of the money hitherto subscribed and paid by confiding stockholders in this country to build and equip railroads has been stolen by directors, engineers, financiers, &c.; while a fourth of their gross earnings since construction have in like manner been stolen by directors, agents, superintendents, conductors, &c., &c. As a necessary consequence of these gigantic frauds, those whose money was freely and frankly invested in railroad stocks have not received, in the average, three per cent. therefrom, while hard-earned millions on millions of money—much of it the sole and slender resource of widows and orphans—have thus been wiped out altogether. An able and shrewd railroad manager in a distant State—one who has invested largely and successfully in roads previously unproductive—last Summer assured us that any decently located, fairly patronized railroad always does and always will pay a fair interest on its real cost—that fraud and embezzlement, with possibly a slight margin for glaring incapacity—are the sole causes of railroad embarrassment and bankruptcy. Yet large sections of our country still suffer for lack of railroad communication that would be speedily provided therewith were it not for the prevalent presumption, based on long and painful experience, that money invested in the construction of railroads is nearly the same as thrown away. Thus the development of our country is retarded, its labor deprived of remunerative employment, and the cost of marketing its products greatly enhanced, by the greedy rascality of unfaithful managers of railroads. We have decided, after patient deliberation, to fight these villains more aggressively, more persistently, than we have done; believing such warfare an imperative public duty. If there be any one calling himself our friend who apprehends unpleasant consequences from this resolution, we affectionately advise him to get out of the way.

For the Erie Railroad, we cherish a special affection. We urged and championed its construction long before such construction was probable. We advocated the State loan to it of $3,000,000, which was ultimately transformed into a gift. We subscribed and paid up $5,000 to build it; being told by the press-gang that came round exacting rather than soliciting subscriptions that the rich would not build it, so the poor must; and we sold our stock some years afterward at 40 per cent. discount and pocketed the loss. This was but a flea-bite toward such an undertaking; but it proved our good will as truly as the capitalist's $100,000 or $500,000 did.

Having traveled much over the Erie Road throughout each year of its existence, we avow our deliberate conviction that it is to-day worth every cent that it honestly cost, and that it ought to have paid at least six per cent. per annum to its stockholders throughout the last fifteen years. How very different from this their fortune has been, too many sadly know.

Mr. Drew voluntarily puts in an appearance in our columns, and proffers certain corrections of our recent strictures on his Erie management. Accepting these as good, so far as they go, we will thank him for the directest answers he can give to the following questions:

I. How long have you, Mr. Drew, been a director of the Erie Railroad?

II. What were the aggregate amounts of its stock and its debts respectively when you first became such director?

III. What are the like aggregates *now*?

IV. What have been the average yearly dividends meantime to its non-preferred stockholders?

V. What extensions or improvements have meantime been made which are to-day earning legal interest on their cost?

VI. How much Erie stock in the aggregate have you, since you became a director, sold "short"—in other words, how much have you bet that the road would be less and less valuable and productive so long as you should remain one of its managers?

VII. How much, in the aggregate, have you made by these bets that you would succeed in depreciating the value of the property whereof you were a trustee?

VIII. How much have you made by getting possession of its bonds for less than their face and selling them at an advance or converting them into stock?

IX. What is your personal opinion of the propriety of such "short" sales by a director as are indicated above?

X. As you say that you lent "some millions" to the road on a pledge of its stock at forty per cent. discount—stock which you soon afterward sold at a large profit—will you explain how an old and busy road like the Erie—earning $14,000,000 per annum, yet paying nothing to its stockholders—came to be in such pressing want of "several millions" as to be obliged to borrow at most enormous usury?

Mr. Drew, you are in Jersey City; but the books and accounts of the Erie are all there, as your own are, or soon may be. You say you pretend to "no skill in the law;" so we ask you no legal questions, but only such as a man of business, being honest, may readily and concisely answer. Will you come to the front?

THE COMING SEASON.

During the past Winter the snow laid deeper and longer, and extended over a greater breadth of country, than had previously been the case for many years. Winters without snow are particularly trying on the wheat plant. In intervals of freezing and thawing, the ground heaves and sinks, and, this being repeated, often day after day, the plant is either thrown out of the ground or separated from its roots, when it perishes. In the central part of the United States, which includes a region 100 miles north and south of a parallel passing through the mouth of Chesapeake Bay, there has been comparatively little snow, and we have unfavorable accounts, many fields being reported killed; but it is not likely that this has application to other than old ground, which has become compact from loss of fertility and from shallow cultivation. On soils comparatively fresh, and on a clover lay, there is reasonable hope of abundant harvest; and as it is in this region that the greater part of the superior wheat of the country is grown, every fact relating to the prospect, whether present or prospective, will receive attention. From this reference to the perils to which wheat is subject during the Winter season, nothing would seem more important than that a remedy should be provided. That, to a great extent, there is a remedy, is well known to intelligent cultivators. This is in having a heavy clover lay to be inverted as a seed bed for the wheat. By reason of the great depth to which the clover roots descend, and the imperfect decomposition of the foliage, the soil is made elastic and spongy, and it is admirably fitted, not only to withstand the intense action of frost, but to serve as a powerful barrier against its admission. In many respects a wheat field upon clover has all the characteristics of forest ground from which only the trees have been removed. The clover roots correspond to the roots of the trees, giving drainage and aëration; and the clover foliage and stalks to the forest leaves, which are well known to be almost impenetrable to frost. Wheat grows with difficulty upon heavy clay; it delights in a soil with more or less admixture of gravel and sand, and with a fair supply of lime; and as the same is to be said of clover, the cultivation of both should go hand in hand. Nor need our farmers expect to succeed with wheat, or indeed to retain the fertility of the soil where wheat can be grown, except by sowing clover and using its attendant stimulant, plaster of paris. It is now in the very heart of that period when clover can be sown to best advantage, and whoever neglects to improve the opportunity of a last snow-fall to sow it either upon oats or wheat lets a golden opportunity shamefully pass away. Or, if one has neither of these crops, clover can be sown to great advantage by itself on fresh plowed and well harrowed ground. In Kentucky and Tennessee this method can be adopted as late as the first week in May.

With reference to other products of the farm the opening season is likely to be well improved. From country, town, and city there are pressing demands for every description of food, which brings such good prices that the producer must be fairly remunerated even though he had only half a crop. Up to a recent period, from the time when America became the abode of civilized man, the soil had produced grain, vegetables, and fruit in such abundance as to have comparatively little value, except in some few localities; but now, a great change has come, and though production is increased by common and special fertilizers, and by the skill and untiring industry of millions of men, the demand is such as almost constantly to keep even main distributing points bare of supplies. This undoubtedly arises from our having emancipated ourselves almost wholly from dependence upon European manufactures for articles of first necessity, and, to some extent also, but still in a too limited degree, for articles in which skill and manual dexterity contribute most to the cost. Some might say that the cause lies in the increase of our population, but this increase is a result, not a cause; for when manufacturers furnish employment in a great variety of occupations, men widely different in skill, in habits, and even in mental organization, are in demand, and, if the markets to be supplied are extensive, there will be a powerful incentive not only to native increase, but also to immigration from other lands.

There can be no doubt, then, that they who plant judiciously and cultivate thoroughly will be sure of full reward. At last the day of triumph has come for the men of industry, and, in an increased proportion, for the men of skill—but industry must underlie all, whether in the beautiful arts or in the production of food. More and more, with these passing years, are the fruits of industry becoming less accessible to the idle. Labor and skill are closing in upon them, and though much remains to be done, it cannot, in this land, be otherwise than that eventually a part of the idle will be absorbed among the producers, and another part destroyed. That the process of absorption is going on is manifest from the fact that, though the producers of food are in great numbers, there are correspondingly great numbers engaged in other industries, and thus the farmer, uniting labor and skill to his proprietorship in the soil, has a new and permanent advantage. For these hopeful reasons, we would urge upon the farmer that, so far as his circumstances and the nature of his soil will permit, his productions should be so various as to furnish a large proportion of what he requires for home subsistence, and not excluding any article hitherto appropriated by the wealthy. If there is a deficient supply of any kind of fruit that can be produced from his soil, these are the days in which he should plant, and with no sparing hand. In the midst of all, there should be an ambition to make the home both comfortable and beautiful, and let flowers and cheerful evergreens attract his own and the stranger's eye, for it is all these things which give evidence of what American liberty brings to many rather than to a few.

THE EVIDENCE AGAINST THE PRESIDENT.

Those who criticise the testimony produced by the Impeachment Managers will do well to remember that the Managers might with entire safety have submitted their case without swearing a single witness, or putting in evidence a line of documentary proof. For the gravamen of the charges upon which the House has impeached the President, and upon which the Senate are trying him, consists of the attempt to remove Secretary Stanton in disobedience of the Tenure-of-Office law, and the attempt to appoint Gen. Thomas, without asking the advice and consent of the Senate, in violation of the Constitution. Without these acts the House would never have impeached him, and for these the Senate cannot avoid convicting him. Yet the facts averred in the Articles of Impeachment relative to them require no proof, being conceded by the President's answer. For we assume that on this, as on all other trials, what the respondent admits the prosecution need not prove. They have been proved, but as they rested on documentary evidence already familiar to the public mind, the proof excites no special interest. If a President can without the advice or consent of the Senate remove and appoint whomsoever he pleases—a power which no previous President has ever exercised or claimed—then he is an unlimited despot, and our republic is already revolutionized into an autocracy. This is what the President claims. For acting on these claims he stands impeached. The questions whether he conspired with Thomas to use force, or sought to conspire with Emory to violate the law placing the military forces under Gen. Grant's control, or whether his speeches while "swinging around the circle" contained revolutionary utterances which give the clue to all his violations of law, are all incidental and subordinate. The addition of them to the Articles of Impeachment was made at the suggestion of Managers Butler and Bingham, after the original articles were adopted. The House deemed them wholly unnecessary, and even prejudicial, since they tended only to divert attention from the main charge. Whether they have done so or not, those who think the proof, or failure of proof, on these collateral points affects the main case, will be vastly mistaken. The case itself can only be affected by showing that Andrew Johnson did not attempt to remove Secretary Stanton and appoint Gen. Thomas. This is the one all-sufficient issue. Stick to the question, gentlemen; stick to the question.

GOV. FENTON'S VETO MESSAGE.

In the State Senate on Monday night, a message was received from Gov. Fenton, vetoing the bill appropriating $250,000 in aid of the Whitehall and Plattsburgh Railroad. It says it is apparent that there is no immediate need of the funds provided for in this bill, and it may well be supposed, from both the condition of the work and the terms of the present bill, that an appropriation, if expedient at any time, would be in ample season at the next meeting of the Legislature. It may be observed that an evil of this kind of legislation is that it tends to invite and encourage renewed applications when commensurate appeals would enlist private capital. It may be seen, also, that every district of the State puts in a claim for aid from the public Treasury, and with the same arguments and apparent earnestness. For example, at the present session one or the other of the Houses of the Legislature has before it bills for the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad, granting $250,000; for the Buffalo and Washington Railroad, granting $250,000; Dunkirk and Warren Railroad, granting $300,000, Southern Central Railroad, granting $150,000, New-York Northern Railroad, granting $560,000; Rondout and Oswego Railroad, granting $25,000; Utica and Black River Railroad, granting $5,000, say for 40 miles, $200,000; Midland, Railroad, $5,000, say for 35 miles, $175,000; Buffalo, Corning and Pittsburgh Railroad, $200,000. The vast sums given by these appropriations to such objects might well excite grave attention and uneasiness in periods of entire freedom from debt and unexampled prosperity, but in our present condition it cannot fail to create profound distrust and alarm. "I have observed," says the Governor, "with much concern the aggregates involved in the various propositions referred to. It must have come to the attention of all, that during the past year the people have been more restive under the burden of taxation than at any previous period since the close of the war. Business has been unsettled, trade has been depressed, industry partially paralyzed, and values have become more irregular and less trustworthy; profits have diminished; and, until the great financial questions are firmly decided, and a permanent policy shall have been established, the horoscope of the future cannot be surely and confidently cast. This condition of things, which the repeated lessons of history and of our own past experience as a people might have taught us to expect, would mark the period immediately following a great war, and duty and prudence alike demands that these facts shall not be disregarded. A continued large debt is dangerous to our social and Republican institutions. Our best care, therefore, should be to ascertain how the volume of debt can be diminished, and to guard against its extension, and how the pressure of taxation can be reduced, and retrenchment made more rigid and systematic. These questions come home to every household. It seems to me that it is our plain duty to go no further in expenditure than is required for the economical administration of Government and the protection of those interests which are inseparably connected with the general welfare and security. The public works of the State must be maintained at all times, and but few will be found to oppose moderate aid to meritorious corporate enterprises when the public condition will permit. I entertain a firm conviction that if the case could be submitted to the people, the views which I have advanced as touching the case before us would meet very general approval." The message was tabled.

URUGUAY.—Three days later dates have been received from Montevideo, via Rio Janeiro. The report of the assassination of Gen. Flores, the President of Uruguay is confirmed. He was murdered in Montevideo shortly after his return from the allied camp on the Rio Parana. His successor had taken his seat without opposition, and the city and State remained tranquil notwithstanding the alarming event.

THE TRIBUNE AND THE PEOPLE.

GAIN IN CIRCULATION OF THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Week ending Jan. 14,	2,990
Week ending Jan. 21,	5,920
Week ending Jan. 28,	7,409
Week ending Feb. 4,	8,708
Week ending Feb. 11,	3,621
Week ending Feb. 18,	4,151
Week ending Feb. 25,	4,155
Week ending March 3,	5,109
Week ending March 10,	4,756
Week ending March 17,	2,711
Week ending March 24,	3,974
Week ending March 31,	3,079
Week ending April 7,	3,028
Total Gain in thirteen weeks	59,611 Copies

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

We print the following from among business letters received by THE TRIBUNE:

OMRO, Winnebago Co., Wis. March 21, 1868.

PUBLISHER OF THE N. Y. TRIBUNE: I herewith inclose you $5, for which you will please send five copies more of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE to my address, making sixty-one copies, twice the number ever taken before.

N. FRANK.

POST-OFFICE, PENNINGTON, Mercer Co., N. J., March 26, 1868.

PUBLISHER OF THE N. Y. TRIBUNE: Inclosed find check for $5, for which please add five copies of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE to the Club of 53 (including one extra to getter up of Club) now sent to my address. Respectfully yours,

WM. B. CURLIS, Postmaster.

DEPOSIT, N. Y.

PUBLISHERS OF THE N. Y. TRIBUNE: Inclosed you will find Postal Money Order, $11, and ten names to be added to my former sub., which will then number 77. The old club last year numbered 22; this plus 77 will make 22 in all. I hope soon to send you a few more names.

B. FRANK TAYLOR.

BERLIN HIGHTS, Ohio, March 9, 1868.

PUBLISHERS OF THE N. Y. TRIBUNE: Inclosed you will find $10 for two more copies of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, which will make $94 sent since Jan., 1868. With what is due on the old club will make 101 against 20 last year at this time. Yours for Grant and Wade.

J. S. DAVIS, P. M.

CHATFIELD, FILLMORE CO., MINN., March 23, 1868.

PUBLISHER WEEKLY TRIBUNE: Inclosed find money order for $5, for which add five copies to the club that comes here, which will make 50 copies in all.

Yours, &c., M. MCLARTY.

MYSTIC, Conn., March 31, 1868.

GENTLEMEN OF THE TRIBUNE ASSOCIATION: Inclosed please find our check of Five Dollars on Mystic National Bank, for which add five more copies of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE to our club, making in all 56 copies.

Yours in regard, G. E. LAMPHERE.

HONESDALE, April 3, 1868.

MESSRS. TRIBUNE: I send inclosed money order for 12 copies of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, amount $12. Please add them to the package sent to Dyberry, Wayne Co., Pa.

Yours truly, H. A. WOODHOUSE.

POST-OFFICE, BELLEFONTE, Pa., April 4, 1868.

SIR: Please add six more copies to my list of 60, and oblige yours respectfully, W. W. MONTGOMERY, Postmaster.

SOMERSET, Ky., April 1, 1868.

EDITORS OF THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE: Inclosed herewith you will find a check for $14. Please send to my address 14 copies of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE. This makes my club amount to 64. Yours, &c., D. H. DENTON.

ELYRIA, Ohio, March 26, 1868.

TRIBUNE—DEAR SIRS: Inclosed find draft for $5. Send five more copies of THE TRIBUNE to Wm. H. Park. This makes the Club 187. Truly yours, J. H. BOYNTON.

ITHACA, N. Y., April [illegible]

EDITORS TRIBUNE, N. Y.—GENTLEMEN: Inclosed please find [illegible] for one year, 104 copies of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE. You may confidently look for numerous additions to the above in a few days. The political heavens in this thrifty and fertile region of country were never more propitious of good; and notwithstanding the perversity and betrayal of trusts by men elevated to power by the loyalty and patriotism of the nation, we have yet reason to believe and trust that the "martyr blood" will not "cry aloud from the ground in vain." I am, gentlemen, very respectfully,

WM. OLENNY.

CEDAR FALLS, March 30, 1868.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE—Inclosed find draft for fifty dollars for fifty copies of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, to my address. Yours truly, JOHN KERR.

POST-OFFICE, ROME, N. Y., April 3, 1868.

TRIBUNE ASSOCIATION.—Gents: For the inclosed draft of fifty dollars, please send to my address 51 copies of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE for one year. Respectfully,

E. H. SHELLEY.

SOUTH WINDHAM, Me., April 6, 1868.

DEAR SIR: Inclosed please find draft on New-York for fifty-one dollars ($51), for which send to my address 51 *copies of* WEEKLY TRIBUNE, *and one copy of Mr. Greeley's likeness*. Hope to enlarge our club. Truly,

JOHN O. WINSHIP.

PORTLAND, Me., April 4, 1868.

PUB. TRIBUNE, New-York: Inclosed please find check for sixty four dollars, for which please send sixty-five copies WEEKLY TRIBUNE to OREN RING, Portland, Me.

ROCKTON, Ill., March 31, 1868.

EDITORS N. Y. TRIBUNE—GENTS: Inclosed please find draft on New-York for fifty dollars, for which you will please forward fifty copies (and one to getter up of club) of THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE one year.

Yours truly, T. W. MERRILL.

SOUTH PARIS, Me., April 1, 1868.

PUBLISHER OF TRIBUNE—SIR: Inclosed please find eighty-two dollars for eighty two copies of WEEKLY TRIBUNE, and one to getter up of club; also 50 (fifty cents) for wrapping and directing two of said copies, one to Oliver Persons, Stillwater, Minn., and one to J. D. Gilkey, Cedar Falls, Iowa. Also, 10 (ten cents) for wrapping and directing one of said copies to H. R. Webber, at this office (So. Paris). Yours respectfully, E. F. STONE, P. M.

NEWCOMERSTOWN, O., April 2, 1868.

EDITOR TRIBUNE—SIR: I inclose a draft for fifty dollars ($50), on Waller Case & Co., for 50 copies of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, and one extra for myself. I think in a short time I can send for some more to be added to the club.

Yours, respectfully, WM. MCFADDEN.

MADISON, Wis., March 28, 1868.

PUBLISHER N. Y. TRIBUNE: Inclosed you will find money orders for 75 copies, $75. I will from time to time add to those now procured.

I am, very respectfully, &c.,

WILLIAM HELD, Ass't P. M.

NEWTOWN, April 1, 1868.

EDITOR N. Y. TRIBUNE—SIR: Inclosed will find check for eighty-four dollars ($84) for eleven SEMI WEEKLY TRIBUNES (11), and (52) fifty-two WEEKLIES. Respectfully yours, W. K. CARVER, P. M.

POST-OFFICE, GORHAM, Ontario Co., N. Y., March 30, 1868.

MESSRS. H. GREELEY & Co.: Inclosed please find draft for sixty-six dollars, less the exchange, for fifty-one (51) copies of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE and five (5) copies of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE. G. B. COOK, P. M.

LEROY, N. Y., April 1, 1868.

SIR: Inclosed find Post-Office order for $50, for which send 51 copies of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE. Yours, &c.,

SAMUEL V. OVERBAGH.

WAYNESBURGH, Stark County, Ohio.

SIRS: Inclosed find draft for $61 for 62 copies of THE TRIBUNE, beginning with the first April number. This is the result of a first effort for the circulation of THE TRIBUNE in this place, and I hope to be able to add some more shortly. Yours, &c., A. S. SPENCE.

COATSVILLE, Ind., March 30, 1868.

PUBLISHERS OF THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE—*Gents*: Inclosed you will find check for $60, for which please send to my address 61 copies WEEKLY TRIBUNE. I will probably send several additional names within a short time, and could easily send as many more were it not for the great scarcity of money in our section of country. Our people are emphatically in favor of THE TRIBUNE and impeachment. Very respectfully, &c.,

L. D. ROBINSON.

GREENWICH STATION P. O., Huron Co., Ohio, March 28, 1868.

MESSRS. H. GREELEY & Co.: I herewith inclose draft for $50, for which send 51 copies of your WEEKLY TRIBUNE to my address for one year.

Respectfully yours, JOHN BARNES, P. M.

JARVIS, De Kalb Co., Ind., March 3, 1868.

THE TRIBUNE: Inclosed find draft for $32 which is an addition to our club of March 2, making total of $102, for which send us 33 copies additional to the club, making total club to this date 104 copies. Address

G. W. YOUNG & Co.

POST-OFFICE, PULASKI, N. Y., March 31, 1868.

THE TRIBUNE, New-York: Please find inclosed Post-Office money-order for $50, for which you will furnish 51 copies WEEKLY TRIBUNE. Respectfully,

J. B. WATSON, P. M.

NEW-HAVEN, N. Y., March 3, 1868.

PUBLISHER OF THE N. Y. TRIBUNE—*Sir*: You will please add to our Club 51 copies WEEKLY TRIBUNE. Inclosed find draft for $50. Yours, &c., S. O. MERRIAM, Jr.

CASTLETON, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., March 26, 1868.

EDITOR N. Y. TRIBUNE: Inclosed please find my check for $55, for 51 copies of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE; also, list of names. Please commence with this week's paper.

EDWIN H. GRIFFITH.

ALLOERVILLE, N. Y., March 25, 1868.

EDITOR TRIBUNE: Inclosed find check for $50 for 51 copies WEEKLY TRIBUNE one year addressed as follows. I expect to add to the list in a few days some more names, which I have been unable to get as yet. Yours,

D. SCHOONMAKER.

NEWPORT, Me., March 30, 1868.

PUBLISHERS N. Y. TRIBUNE: Fifty-eight dollars enclosed, for which please send 58 copies of WEEKLY TRIBUNE, and one extra as premium for getting up club.

Yours, &c., JAMES HARRIMAN.

NICHOLSON, Wyoming Co., Pa., March 31, 1868.

EDITOR TRIBUNE: Inclosed please find check for $11 for which send me 11 additional copies WEEKLY TRIBUNE, having now sent for over 100 copies of the weekly. Very truly yours, J. S. LITTLE.

MOOERS, N. Y., March 28, 1868.

THE TRIBUNE: Inclosed please find draft for $50 for which please send 51 copies of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE. Respectfully, HENRY B. TAYLOR.

MORRISVILLE, Pa., March 30, 1868.

EDITOR OF N. Y. TRIBUNE—*Dear Sir*: Inclosed please find two money orders of $56 for 57 copies of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, and oblige yours,

ROBERT W. MELL.

HARDWICK, Vt., March 30, 1868.

TO THE TRIBUNE: Inclosed please find $61, for which send me 62 copies of THE N. Y. TRIBUNE, and oblige truly yours, [illegible]

CANTON, Ohio, March 26, 1868.

EDITOR N. Y. TRIBUNE: I inclose draft on Ninth National Bank for nine (9) dollars, for which send nine more copies of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE to my address, making 101 copies. Yours, respectfully,

WM. A. FOOLE.

JOHNSONSBURG, Warren Co., N. J., March 30, 1868.

TRIBUNE ASSOCIATION: Please find inclosed my check on Bel. Nat. Bank for fifty dollars, for which forward fifty-one WEEKLY TRIBUNES, this number being the result of a few hours' efforts in behalf of the principles contained in your excellent paper. I believe there is not a copy of your WEEKLY now coming to this office, and I trust this number and the additions I may forward will have the desired effect for the election in November.

Respectfully yours, T. S. VAN HORN.

BANGOR, Me., March 28, 1868.

GENTS.: Please send me fifty-one copies of WEEKLY TRIBUNE for the year. Commence, if you please, with next week's number. I inclose a Post-Office order for the same—$50. Yours truly, E. F. DUREN.

HOOSICK FALLS, N. Y., March 30, 1868.

TRIBUNE CO.—GENTS: I herewith hand you checks for Fifty Dollars, for which please send to this post-office fifty copies WEEKLY TRIBUNE. Truly yours,

M. F. WHITE.

ULSTER, Pa., March 30, 1868.

THE TRIBUNE: Inclosed please find check for fifty dollars, for which send to my address fifty copies of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE. Yours respectfully,

JASON S. SMITH, P. M.

VICTOR, N. Y., March 30, 1868.

THE TRIBUNE: Inclosed find three dollars ($3.) Please add to my club of WEEKLY TRIBUNES three copies for one year. This will make my club 90 copies against 20 copies last year at this time. Respectfully yours,

WM. GALLUP, P. M.
Per M. H. GALLUP, Clerk.

UHRICHSVILLE, O., March 26, 1868.

THE TRIBUNE: I hand you inclosed five dollars, for which add five more copies to my club for THE TRIBUNE. This makes 145 copies, and unexpired old club, 10—in all 155 for Uhrichsville, Ohio. I remain yours for humanity alone, H. A. ROOFIELD.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE FOR 1868.

PRICE REDUCED.

To mail subscribers, our prices will be,

$2 for one copy, one year, 52 issues.

For $9, received at one time, five copies will be sent *to names of Subscribers*.

For $15, received at one time, ten copies will be sent *to names of Subscribers*.

And one copy extra to the getter up of the club.

For $27, received at one time, twenty copies will be sent *to names of Subscribers* to one post-office.

And one copy extra to the getter up of the club.

For $55, received at one time, fifty copies will be sent *to names of Subscribers* to one post-office.

And one copy to getter up of club.

For $25, received at one time, twenty copies will be sent *to one address*.

And one copy to getter up of club.

For $50, received at one time, fifty copies will be sent *to one address*.

And one copy to getter up of club.

For $100, received at one time, one hundred copies will be sent *to one address*.

And one copy Semi-Weekly Tribune to getter up of club.

These terms are invariable and cannot be deviated from.

Friends who propose to coöperate with us please send us your orders as promptly as may be. Address THE TRIBUNE, No. 154 Nassau-st., New-York.

ELECTION RETURNS.

CONNECTICUT.

THE VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.

FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

	1867		1868	
Towns.	Hawley. Rep.	English. Dem.	Jewell Rep.	English. Dem.
Bridgeport	1458	1395	..	150
Fairfield	402	402	..	23
Bethel	238	180	229	168
Brookfield	108	104	113	166
Darien	168	121	137	118
Danbury	784	734	836	783
Easton	101	152	[illegible]	176
Greenwich	418	648	412	674
Huntington	140	193	..	40
Monroe	210	201	..	53
New-Canaan	282	232	283	260
New-Fairfield	90	116	..	41
Newtown	278	425	263	443
Norwalk	910	713	978	829
Redding	177	155	21	..
Ridgefield	283	212	16	..
Stamford	665	577	695	673
Sherman	75	118	79	122
Stratford	274	217	12	..
Trumbull	136	181	144	137
Weston	64	174	156	169
Westport	213	351	226	336
Wilton	250	162	200	197
Total	7608	7805	5066	6031
HARTFORD COUNTY.				
Hartford	2740	3316	2918	3574
Avon	120	85	122	93
Berlin	257	285	202	[illegible]
Bloomfield	117	223	102	216
Bristol	389	428	392	445
Burlington	73	196	79	192
Canton	280	232	302	226
East Hartford	329	314	353	320
East Windsor	263	238	278	233
East Granby	70	134	70	195
Enfield	394	299	450	330
Farmington	396	291	423	332
Glastenbury	324	378	356	307
Granby	207	180	228	178
Hartland	67	109	68	104
Manchester	193	268	412	243
Marlborough	40	65	66	93
New-Britain	603	635	738	717
Rocky Hill	85	126	88	120
Simsbury	200	210	182	198
Southington	341	428	404	453
South Windsor	170	212	175	222
Suffield	359	356	379	373
West Hartford	178	130	186	141
Wethersfield	278	302	285	200
Windsor	244	266	..	65
Windsor Locks	129	194	127	206
Total	9072	9678	9178	9737
LITCHFIELD COUNTY.				
Litchfield	302	353	286	354
Barkhamsted	170	158	10	..
Bethlem	81	93	74	95
Bridgewater	45	191	45	157
Canaan	163	200	..	103
Colebrook	185	134	150	143
Cornwall	202	165	178	222
Goshen	154	97	139	111
Harwinton	136	83	162	93
Kent	192	168	162	182
Morris	67	128	65	114
New Hartford	268	224	306	257
New Milford	370	395	352	421
North Canaan	720	178	..	87
Norfolk	162	110	..	..
Plymouth	461	202	463	308
Roxbury	91	153	101	165
Salisbury	260	426	..	189
Sharon	203	329	..	134
Torrington	327	220	357	247
Warren	70	85	68	91
Washington	167	193	163	199
Watertown	226	123	237	137
Winchester	410	328	450	328
Woodbury	265	214	268	318
Total	5013	6058	4034	4376
MIDDLESEX COUNTY.				
Middletown	824	905	786	953
Haddam	192	316	186	318
Chatham	216	189	223	194
Chester	131	92	140	104
Clinton	194	141	218	135
Cromwell	135	172	136	162
Durham	140	179	134	130
East Haddam	368	251	343	236
Essex	244	170	283	168
Killingworth	80	171	87	160
Old Saybrook	114	100	139	119
Portland	248	292	263	268
Saybrook	183	97	185	180
Westbrook	141	95	146	101
Middlefield	130	67	110	72
Total	3340	3174	3352	3178
NEW-HAVEN COUNTY.				
New-Haven	3235	5035	3524	5777
Bethany	69	141	60	161
Branford	180	335	..	183
Cheshire	198	263	208	375
Derby	603	666	660	681
East Haven	307	287	372	270
Guilford	317	265	333	276
Hamden	214	310	235	349
Madison	235	226	72	..
Meriden	1030	731	1134	882
Middlebury	91	66	98	61
Milford	318	382	315	425
Naugatuck	202	314	207	317
North Branford	122	93	141	105
North Haven	193	150	197	160
Orange	245	160	265	197
Oxford	133	172	141	100
Prospect	78	81	75	62
Seymour	204	254	204	273
Southbury	131	161	173	142
Wallingford	355	330	301	[illegible]
Wolcott	30	63	48	84
Woodbridge	123	66	115	60
Total	9379	17696	9689	12529
NEW-LONDON COUNTY.				
New-London	783	823	..	26
Norwich	1444	1135	1538	1318
Bozrah	105	74	107	69
Colchester	261	267	286	250
East Lyme	158	160	154	180
Franklin	81	88	77	93
Griswold	235	160	251	158
Groton	453	410	530	430
Lebanon	270	141	279	149
Ledyard	141	151	170	145
Lisbon	65	72	63	71
Lyme	141	129	150	130
Montville	227	179	238	174
North Stonington	244	189	252	178
Old Lyme	175	154	127	163
Preston	146	293	162	300
Salem	77	62	93	93
Sprague	118	173	103	780
Stonington	645	477	659	482
Waterford	177	234	177	234
Total	5833	5437	5324	4770
TOLLAND COUNTY.				
Tolland	122	153	133	152
Andover	62	70	69	76
Bolton	47	90	48	85
Columbia	91	112	77	116
Coventry	261	157	263	198
Ellington	104	164	..	..
Hebron	144	143	177	138
Mansfield	237	203	294	196
Somers	153	184	..	..
Stafford	377	329	1	..
Union	86	168	94	66
Vernon	551	314	694	258
Willington	140	101	68	..
Total	2468	2281	1790	1294
WINDHAM COUNTY.				
Brooklyn	210	174	218	117
Ashford	140	165	166	162
Canterbury	169	188	167	183
Chaplin	85	72	93	81
Eastford	124	85	133	94
Hampton	128	73	42	
Killingly	641	370	579	423
Plainfield	320	275	338	298
Pomfret	187	107	189	101
Putnam	284	113	344	111
Scotland	67	71	93	77
Sterling	93	117	117	105
Thompson	395	157	401	168
Voluntown	139	117	159	100
Windham	410	240	477	287
Woodstock	432	169	451	107
Total	3782	2436	3936	2162

RECAPITULATION.

	1867		1868	
Counties.	Hawley. Rep.	English. Dem.	Jewell. Rep.	English. Dem.
Hartford	9072	9678	9178	9737
New-Haven	9379	17696	9689	12529
New-London	5833	5437	5324	4770
Fairfield	7608	7805	5066	6031
Litchfield	6019	5058	4034	4376
Windham	3782	2436	3936	2162
Middlesex	3174	3340	3352	3178
Tolland	2455	2281	1790	1294
Total	40,979	47,663	42,310	43,067
Dem. majority		687	Dem. maj.	1039

About 20 towns are partially reported, so we cannot determine the increase of the vote. The figures above given are from Democratic authority.

THE HARTFORD COURANT'S FOOTINGS.

HARTFORD, April 7—12 p. m.—Complete returns from every town in the State received at *The Courant* office give English 1,371 majority. English's majority last year, 987. The following is the vote by counties:

Counties.	Jewell.	English.
Hartford	9,121	9,931
New-Haven	9,844	12,720
New-London	6,192	5,435
Fairfield	7,778	8,397
Litchfield	4,977	6,294
Windham	4,029	2,510
Middlesex	3,352	3,168
Tolland	2,602	2,128
	48,095	49,606

Whole number of votes, 97,701. Majorities only are given in Windsor, Redding, and Madison.

The total vote of the State, calculating the entire vote of these three towns the same as last year, will be 99,011. The total vote in 1867 was 94,143. Both branches of the Legislature are Republican. The Senate stands 12 Republicans to 9 Democrats; last year it stood 11 Republicans to 8 Democrats. The House stands 130 Republicans to 108 Democrats, last year the House stood 110 Republican majority.

BURNING OF BUTLER'S AMERICAN THEATER.

Shortly after 1 o'clock this morning, fire was discovered on the left of the stage of Butler's American Theater, at No. 472 Broadway. The most of the fire apparatus was away at a fire in Avenue D, but the reserve engines held the fire in check until the arrival of additional force, and the fire was subdued, but not until the rear of the theater and the rear of the room occupied as the Apprentice's Library, on the second floor, had been considerably damaged.

THE KUK-KLUX KLAN.

IMPORTANT ORDER BY GEN. MEADE.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 4.—Gen. Meade returned yesterday from an official tour in Southern Georgia, and to-day promulgated an important order referring to the late Ashburn assassination at Columbus. Other acts of atrocity simultaneous with the publication of incendiary articles, and the sending of threatening letters, indicate concert of action to affect the result of the election by intimidation and violence, and emanating from a secret organization. All are warned against participation in the acts of this organization, and the law-abiding are assured of protection. The General forbids the publication of anything counseling intimidation or tending to bloodshed. Newspapers containing such articles are warned that the General will stop their publication and try the offenders by military commission. Public writers and speakers are admonished to refrain from inflammatory appeals. Military commanders are authorized, when in their judgment it may seem necessary, to organize forces from among the law-abiding citizens to preserve order; the expenses attending pay and maintenance of such forces to be borne by the counties or municipalities where required. The Commanding General enjoins all good citizens to aid in the arrest and punishment of violators of this order and of law, and admonishes them that unless acts of intimidation and violence are checked and punished, bloody retaliation may be provoked, society endangered, and innocent blood shed.

ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP A REPUBLICAN MEETING.

SAVANNAH, April 5.—The Republican meeting at Valdosta, Ga., yesterday, was broken up by a band of Regulators or Ku-Klux Klan. Powder was placed under the building in which Dr. J. W. Clift, the Republican candidate for Congress was to speak.

GEN. MEADE'S ORDER FOLLOWED BY ORDERS FROM GEN. SHEPPERD OF ALABAMA.

Following Gen. Meade's order concerning the Ku-Klux Klan—published exclusively by THE TRIBUNE on Monday morning—we have the annexed telegram from the Associated Press:

AUGUSTA, Ga., April 6.—Gen. Meade has published general orders directing the military and civil officers to arrest and bring to trial all persons who may hereafter print, publish, or in any manner give circulation to incendiary publications of secret organizations now spreading through these States. Conductors of newspapers are forbidden to publish inflammatory articles. Any paper publishing matter tending to produce intimidation, riot, or bloodshed is to be stopped, and the proprietors, editors, and other persons connected therewith are to be tried before a Military Commission, and on conviction subjected to fine and imprisonment. Military and civil officers are required to organize patrols and other means for the detection of persons who avail themselves of the darkness for executing criminal purposes. Gen. Meade admonishes the people that unless the acts of violence and intimidation are checked and punished, bloody retaliation may be provoked, and much innocent blood may be shed.

GEN. SHEPPERD INDICATES THE KU-KLUX KLAN BY NAME.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 6.—Gen. Shepperd, commanding the Sub-District of Alabama, promulgated an order to-day in relation to the Ku-Klux Klan, directing that the various officers, Mayors, Marshals, Magistrates, Constables, Chiefs of Police, and the police, to regard themselves as held accountable by the Post Commanders over their respective districts, for the suppression of the murderous Rebels of the Ku-Klux Klan, and for the apprehension of its members whenever found. When apprehensions are made, and the code of Alabama is silent on the subject of the offenses charged, the prisoners are to be turned over to the Commander of the proper military post, with a written report of the officer, mentioning dates, places, and witnesses, with a view to trial by military commission. All placards and newspaper cards of the Ku-Klux Klan are prohibited, and the ignorance of their existence will not be held as an adequate excuse, it being the business of the civil and military officers to know what appertains to their duty. Citizens not holding office, likewise, are not to be held guiltless. Further outrages will be viewed as evidence of neglect of duty.

MURDER OF THOMAS DARCY McGEE.

HE IS SHOT BY AN UNKNOWN ASSASSIN—SKETCH OF MR. M'GEE'S LIFE.

The Hon. Thomas Darcy McGee, Minister of Agriculture in the Canadian Administration, was assassinated in Ottawa yesterday morning. The foul deed was perpetrated by an unknown assassin, who discharged a pistol at the Minister as he was entering his boarding-house after the completion of his Parliamentary duties. The fatal ball passed through his head, and must have caused instant death, since when his landlady's son, who holds the office of Page to the Parliament, reached the tragic scene a few minutes later, the vital spark had fled. Thomas Darcy McGee had led a varied and eventful life. He was a native of Ireland, having been born in Carlingford, April 13, 1825. His father, Mr. James McGee, was subsequently appointed to an office in the Custom-House at Wexford, and there McGee, jr., was educated. In 1842 he emigrated to America, and obtained a position on the Boston press; but the moment the Young Ireland movement commenced in the Green Isle he returned thither, and joined the staff of *The Nation* newspaper, and that band of patriots who sought to rouse the Irish people to Young Ireland *émeute*, Thomas Darcy McGee, more fortunate than some of his compatriots, contrived to elude the vigilance of the British detectives, and once more embarked for our Western Hemisphere. Having arrived in New-York, he established a journal, which he christened *The American Celt*, and in that journal's columns he vindicated the claim of Ireland to nationality. When Mr. McGee first came to this country he was an ardent admirer and advocate of republican institutions; but during the "Know-Nothing" excitement his political views underwent a material change, and from the period of his removal to Canada he avowed himself a steady royalist, and by letters and addresses did his utmost to turn the tide of Irish immigration from the United States to the New Dominion. The exile's reputation for ability and eloquence insured him a distinguished reception from the Canadians, who raised him to the highest dignities which it was in their power to bestow. In 1857 the citizens of Montreal chose him as their representative. In 1864 he was made President of the Executive Council. He figured as chief Canadian Commissioner at the first Paris and Dublin Exhibitions, and took a prominent part as delegate in all the conferences held to promote the confederation of the British North American Provinces.

Mr. McGee had not completed his 43d year, and was in the maturity of bodily and mental vigor when the pistol of the assassin shot him down. He was a man of refined culture, and of marked ability as an orator and writer, while his geniality and wit won him troops of friends. He has left a number of literary works of considerable merit, the principal of which are his "Lives of Irish Writers" and a "Popular History of Ireland," published in New-York, in 1864.

SOUTH AMERICA.—The regular mail steamship from Brazil, bringing dates from Rio de Janeiro to the 11th ult., arrived at Lisbon on Friday. The news from the contending armies on the Parana is important and thrilling. The allied army stormed the redoubt at Humaita, and, after a desperate resistance, succeeded in carrying the work. They captured fifteen large guns, and a large quantity of stores and ammunition. All accounts agree that the garrison fought desperately. At the time the land forces were so engaged, the Brazilian fleet, taking advantage of the moment, successfully forced a passage past the land batteries and reached Asuncion. The city, however, had been evacuated by the Paraguayan troops, and deserted by its citizens. The *Paris Etendard* has advices from the Rio de la Plata to the 8th ult., which state that the situation of the Paraguayan President, Gen. Lopez, is not so desperate as the Brazilian accounts represent.... ...Further advices have been received from Rio Janeiro, from private sources, which give two days' later intelligence from the armies on the Parana than that forwarded a few days since. Fighting was going on at all points. Humaita had not been captured, as was before reported, but was vigorously defended by the troops under Lopez. The allied fleet and the land batteries were cannonading the fortress fiercely. Humaita was, however, very poorly supplied with provisions and ammunition, and its early capitulation was expected. There is no other defensible point on the river, and the capture of Humaita will, without question, terminate the war.

The Senate of the Royal Academy of Arts, Berlin, has elected the piano-forte manufacturers, Theodore and William Steinway of New-York, Academic Members, in recognition of "their valuable inventions and superior achievements in the art of piano-forte building."

[Official Prussian Gazette, Berlin, Feb. 19, 1868.

ONE OUNCE OF GOLD

Will be given for every ounce of adulteration found in "B. T. BABBITT'S LION COFFEE." This Coffee is roasted, ground, and sealed "hermetically," under letters patent from the "United States" Government. All the "Aroma" is saved, and the Coffee presents a rich, glossy appearance. Every family should use it, as it is fifteen to twenty per cent stronger than other pure "Coffee." One can in every twenty contains a ONE DOLLAR GREENBACK. For sale everywhere. If your grocer does not keep this coffee, and will not get it for you, send your orders direct to the factory.

B. T. BABBITT,
Nos. 64, 65 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 72, and 74 Washington st., N. Y.

MARRIED.

BROWER—WHITNEY—In Philadelphia, on Thursday, March 26, by the Rev. B. F. Barrett, Bloomfield Brower of New-York, to Miss Sue C. Whitney of Philadelphia.

GOULD—WHITNEY—On April 2, at the house of the bride's father, by the Rev. J. D. West, Mr. John H. Gould to Miss Sara Whitney, both of West Camp, N. Y.

HILL—CROSBY—On Monday, March 30, by the Rev. A. L. Frisbie, Merris S. Hill of Somers, N. Y., to Grace Crosby, youngest daughter of P. D. Crosby of Danbury, Conn.

LYON—HIGHTER—On Thursday evening, April 2, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. John Ford, assisted by the Rev. C. Clark, jr., Mr. Samuel S. Lyon of Boonton, N. J., to Miss Gussie, the only daughter of C. H. Righter, esq., of Parsippany, N. J.

MEADE—INGALLS—In Matteawan, N. J., on Sunday, March 8, by the Rev. C. O. Price, Capt. J. A. Meade of Washington, N. J., to Miss Louisa A. Ingalls of New-York.

MERRIAM—MORTON—On Tuesday, March 31, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Hon. T. S. Noble, Mr. John L. Merriam of Brooklyn, N. Y., to Miss Ella Morton, daughter of William H. Morton, esq., of Salmon Falls, New Hampshire.

WINKS—TUITE—In this City, on Tuesday, March 31, by the Rev. J. C. Washburne, Edward Winks of this city, to Annie M. V. Tuite of New-Haven.

MARRIAGE NOTICES are inserted in THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE for one dollar.

DIED.

BAKER—At Montreux, Switzerland, on Monday, March 30, Cornelius Baker in the 70th year of his age.

BOGARDUS—At Hudson, N. Y., on Thursday, April 2, Peter Bogardus.

BUCKHOUT—At Ossining, Westchester County, N. Y., on Saturday morning, April 4, Ann, wife of Stephen C. Buckhout, in the 73d year of her age.

CRANE—In Passaic, New Jersey, on Monday, March 30, Mary Crane, relict of the late Isaac Crane, aged 85 years.

DIMON—At Norwalk, Conn., on Sunday, March 29, Frederic Dimon, formerly of the firm of Dunham & Dimon, in his 51st year.

FIELD—At Rice, France, on Tuesday, March 17, Catharine Anne, wife of Hickson W. Field of New York.

FELLER—At Grande Ligne, Canada, on the 29th ult., of pneumonia, Madame Henriette Feller.

GRAHAM—In Delta, N. Y., on Saturday, March 28, 1868, Harriette B., beloved wife of Horatio N. Graham, esq., and daughter of the late Capt. Barzilla Pease of Martha's Vineyard, R. I., in the 67th year of her age.

HENWOOD—At Honesdale, Wayne Co., Penn., on Wednesday, March 25, 1868, after a short but severe illness, Mrs. Catharine L., wife of Richard Henwood, and only remaining daughter of Pope and Sally Bushnell aged 41 years, 1 month and 14 days.

ISAACS—At Marathon, N. Y., on Wednesday, March 25, of congestion of the brain, William H. Isaacs, aged 66 years.

MOORE—In Trieste, March 13, Mrs. Sarah Moore, aged 76 years, 11 months.

Mrs. M. was a Nicholson of Baltimore, and as her husband was United States Consul at Trieste from 1824 to 1848, few American naval officers have visited that city during the last 40 years, without enjoying her generous hospitality.

PARKER—At Perth Amboy, on Wednesday morning, April 1, James Parker, aged 92 years and 1 month.

PURDY—At Peekskill, on Friday, March 27, Maria E., wife of Henry S. Purdy, and daughter of William C. Ambrose.

Announcements of DEATHS are inserted in THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE for one dollar.

[Announcements.]

PHALON'S FLOR DE MAYO, THE NEW PERFUME.

Had Absalom worn a wig, that unfortunate heir of David would not have perished in the bush; and if Lady Macbeth had lived in the days of PHALON'S "FLOR DE MAYO," she would have found it of more value than all the perfumes of Arabia as a means of sweetening her "little hand." Sold by all Druggists.

HOME LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
MUTUAL,
No. 258 Broadway, New York.
Assets, $1,500,000. Assured members, 10,000.
Offers advantages unsurpassed by any other company in existence.
WALTER S. GRIFFITH, President. I. H. FROTHINGHAM, Treasurer.
GEORGE C. RIPLEY, Secretary. WILLIAM J. COFFIN, Actuary.
GOOD AGENTS WANTED on liberal terms.

ANOTHER GRAND TRIUMPH.

At the Fair of the AMERICAN INSTITUTE, just closed, the FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE has again carried off the honors, it having been awarded the FIRST PRIZE over all competitors. This triumph, following close upon the award of the GOLD MEDAL (the highest prize) at the Fair of the MECHANICS' ASSOCIATION (the great Fair of New-England), at Lowell, in October, as well as the FIRST PRIZE for a double-thread machine at the late STATE FAIR AT BUFFALO, establishes beyond question the superiority of the FLORENCE as a FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.

FLORENCE S. M. Co., No. 505 Broadway.

TRY
B. T. BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP,
made from Pure Vegetable Oils.

WILBOR'S COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.—The great popularity of this safe and efficacious preparation is alone attributable to its intrinsic worth. In the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, and all Consumptive Symptoms, it has no superior, if equal. Let no one neglect the early symptoms of disease when an agent is thus at hand which will alleviate all complaints of the Chest, Lungs, or Throat. Sold by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston, in New-York by Druggists generally.

THE MAGIC ASH SIFTER.

A great invention. It is durable, economical, efficient. Favorable terms to Agents. Orders received at

No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

GERMANTOWN TELEGRAPH.—The best Literary, Family, and Agricultural Journal published. Try it and judge. Weekly $2.50. PHILIP R. FREAS, Germantown, Philadelphia.

THE POWERS OF THE MIND become depressed and the body enfeebled by the presence of Neuralgia, Nervache and similar nervous complaints. Dr. TURNER'S TIC DOULOUREUX or UNIVERSAL NEURALGIA PILL invigorates the one and restores to health the other.

THE FRANKLIN BRICK MACHINE is guaranteed, with eight men and two horses, to make 2,500 to 3,500 first-class Bricks per hour; and by steam, 4,000 to 7,000 per hour, according to facilities for removing them. I offer to demonstrate these facts by machines in actual operation. J. H. RENICK, No. 71 Broadway, N. Y., Room No. 23. S. W. JOHNSON, Western Agent, Detroit, Mich.

IMPORTANT.—FARMERS AND PLANTERS Forwarding their addresses will receive a PAMPHLET and ALMANAC for 1868 gratis, and prepaid, with PRICE LIST OF BONE DUST, NITRO PHOSPHATE OF LIME, DOUBLE REFINED POUDRETTE, &c.—the cheapest and best fertilizers in the world. Address,

THE LODI MANUFACTURING CO.,
No. 66 Courtlandt st., New York.

GEO. W. LADD'S PATENT WATCH CASES—One-half and one-third gold, for wear and style equal solid gold cases, prices to correspond. Movements of either of the American Companies fit them, and are furnished and fitted when required. Ask your watchmaker for them. The trade supplied by wholesale dealers in New-York and Boston, or by the manufacturers. Send for a circular.

J. A. BROWN & Co.,
No. 11 Maiden lane, New York.

WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure the Itch.
WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure Salt Rheum.
WHEATON'S OINTMENT cures all Diseases of the Skin.
Price 50 cents, by mail, 60 cents. All Druggists sell it. WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Proprietors.

HAZARD & CASWELL,
COD LIVER OIL.
Best in the world.

$100,000 MAPS.—Any person calling attention of Agents to the advertisement of LLOYD'S TWO GREAT REVOLVING DOUBLE MAPS on outside page, will be entitled to a copy gratis by writing to the publisher.

MOTH PATCHES, FRECKLES AND TAN.—The only reliable remedy for those brown discolorations on the face is "Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion." Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond st., New York. ☞ Sold everywhere.

CHOICE SEEDS, PLANTS, and TREES.—Priced Descriptive Catalogues gratis. Freight paid to Boston and New-York. B. M. WATSON, Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

CIRCULAR SAWS WITH EMERSON'S PATENT Movable Teeth, and Patent Perforated Saws. Send for descriptive pamphlet with price list, to AMERICAN SAW CO., No. 2 Jacob-st., N. Y.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.
SEWING-MACHINES,
No. 458 Broadway, New York.

WEED SEWING MACHINE—IMPROVED.—With both Wheel and Drop Feed, unsurpassed for Family use. First Medal awarded at Paris Exposition. No. 613 Broadway, New-York.

USE CLARK'S SPOOL COTTON,
It's the best made for either Hand or Machine Sewing.

"MILWARD'S NEEDLES" ARE THE BEST.

N. Y. WHOLESALE PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE FOR THE WEEK ENDING April 7, 1868.

[Reported for THE N. Y. TRIBUNE by our own Reporter.]

The following are the current rates of articles in good condition, as sold by commission houses at wholesale. Shippers receive 5 to 10 per cent less, deducted for commissions, beside freight and other charges. Boxes or packages should be carefully marked with paint, and the name of the sender should also be painted upon one end. Nail an invoice or list of the articles upon the under side of the cover, and send a letter by mail, containing an invoice and directions, also stating how and when sent. Clean packages and care in putting up will add much to the value of the produce.

BEANS AND PEAS.

A lot of 350 bags California medium beans are offered at $3 25. There is a weakness in the market, the high prices nearly stopping the demand. Small arrivals are reported from Germany. We quote:

Beans new Mediums, choice, ℔ bu. ... $3 65@$3 75
Marrows, prime ... 5 15@ 3 90
Pea, per bush ... 5 65@ 3 75
Lima, ℔ bush. $ll 00@$12 00
Peas, Can., in bond ... 1 50@ 1 55
Free ... 1 65@ 1 70
Southern Black eyed 1 90@ 2 00

BUTTER.

Receipts of 3,105 packages for the week show something of an increase. The tendency, of course, is downward, though, with moderate receipts to-day, prices are about 1c. ℔ ℔ better than yesterday. Most of that now coming forward is new, the best of which, in half-firkins, sells at about 50c., occasionally a single tub of very choice at 53@55c. Now Welsh rarely goes above 49c. There is now little difference between new and old. Canada butter is generally poor, and is going out bad at about grease prices. It is too white to ship South, buyers preferring very poor Western. We notice fresh butter coming in what look like small cheese boxes, holding 15@30 ℔ each. It is for immediate use, and takes very well. Some good old Welsh brought 12c. to-day. We quote:

State, prime firkins, Old, ℔ ℔ 40@50
Half firkins One, ℔ ℔ ... 45@50
Fancy Selections ℔ ℔ ... 50@53
Com. to medium, ℔ ℔ ... 32@45
Welsh Tubs, One, ℔ ℔ ... 42@49
Common to fair ... 35@40
New, One ... 45@50
Medium, ℔ ℔ ... 45@49
Common, ℔ ℔ ... 40@42
Orange Co., pails ... 45@50
West. Com., Old ... 25@30
Canada Butter, fair ... 20@23
Common to medium ... 18@22

CHEESE.

Receipts, 17,631, with shipments of 11,270 boxes for the past week. With about the same arrivals as for the previous week shipments have fallen off one half, causing a dull trade and a weakness amounting to close upon ½c. decline, at least, so far as sales are made for a foreign market. The home trade is fair, but very few are sold at 16c.; shippers who have been paying that price now hesitating upon 16c., or even 15½c. for Good Factories. So very few of the "fancies" are now remaining that *Fine* or *Prime* is sufficiently expressive to cover them. Shippers fear that the large amount of Cheese now arriving at the English ports will carry prices below the 55s. at present reported by the Cable, though the advance of provisions there will tend to counteract it. We notice sales of a pretty fair Cattaraugus Co. factory, 1,000 boxes, to a shipper at 14½c. Common English Dairy is plenty and offering at low rates to shippers—10c. for a large lot. Pineapple is almost entirely neglected. Many of the factories have now commenced operations, and new Cheese will make their appearance in about four weeks.

Factory, State, Good to Prime ... 15@16
Poor to Medium ... 12@14½
West Reserve Cheddar ... 13@15½
Flat ... 12@14½
Farm Dairy, fine, ℔ ℔ ... 14½@15
Common to medium ... 12@14
Skimmed, poor ... 4@9
English Dairy, prime ... 15@15½
Fair to good ... 14@14½
Poor and skimmed ... 9@11
Pineapple ... 17@20

EGGS.

Receipts, 12,351 bbls., for the week, show by far the largest arrivals of the season, and though the consumption is enormous it fails to keep stocks from accumulating. Sales have been made during the week at 22@23c., and some dealers anticipate seeing them go to 20c. while others are putting them in lots and cellars, hoping for an advance as Easter approaches. The arrivals bid fair to be immense for some time yet, but being much cheaper than meats, grocers find largely increased sales, some of them using 25 bbls. per day. The average price of large lots to day is from 23c. to 24c., single barrels selling at 25c per doz. We quote:

N. J., L. I., and Pa., fresh ℔ doz ... 25@—
State good, at mark ... 24@—
Western and Southern, ℔ doz. 23@24
Duck ℔ doz ... 30@35
Geese, ℔ doz ... 75@80
Egg Oats, ℔ bush., good ... 55@60

FRUITS.

Cranberries are increasingly dull, with more offering than can be sold at quotations. We quote:

Apples, Fine, ℔ bbl. $5 50@$6 50
Common, ℔ bbl. 3 50@ 4 00
Cranberries, extra, ℔ bbl. ... 9 50@ 10 00
Ordinary to good ... $3 00@$3 00
Poor soft ... 3 00@ 3 00
Pine, ℔ bush, box ... 3 00@ 3 50

FRUITS AND NUTS—DRIED.

Dried Apples are very quiet, and so are fruits of all kinds. We quote:

Apples, Southern, new, ℔ ℔ 6@ 7
Old, ℔ ℔ ... 4½@ 6
Western, new, ℔ ℔ ... 7½@ 9
State, new ℔ ℔ ... 8@ 9½
Blackberries ... 13@14
Cherries, new, pitted ... 35@36
Pits in ... 10@—
Peaches, Eastern Shore, Va., peeled, ℔ ℔ ... 18@22
Peaches, medium to good, ℔ ℔ ... 16@18
Poor ... 10@15
Unpeeled, halves, ℔ ℔ 10@11½
Quarters ... 9@10
Peanuts, Va., ℔ bush. $2 50@$2 75
Wilmington ℔ bush 1 75@ 2 00
Plums, pitted ℔ ℔ ... 30@ 35
Raspberries, ℔ ℔ ... 44@ 45

HIDES, SKINS, AND FURS.

Trade in these is slow and only prime or No. 1 skins bring the quotations. We quote:

Badger, each ... 40@ 50
Bear, each ... $5 00@10 00
Beaver, blk., each ... 3 50@ 4 50
Pale, each ... 75@ 2 00
Calf, skin, ℔ ℔ ... 25@ 30
Cat, house, each ... 10@ 25
Wild ... 25@ 50
Cattle, green hides, ℔ ℔ 8@ 9
Beef, dry, ℔ ℔ ... 35@ 45
Fox, red, each ... 75@ 1 75
Gray ... 25@ 1 00
Silver ... 2 00@30 00
Lynx, each ... 1 50@ 2 25
Martens, each ... 2 00@ 4 00
Mink, dark, each ... 4 00@ 8 00
Mink, pale, each ... $1 00@$3 50
Muskrat, Spring ... 40@ 33
Winter ... 10@ 25
Kits ... 5@ —
Opossum ... 5@ 10
Otter North ... 4 00@ 8 00
Southern ... 2 00@ 5 00
Raccoon, Northern ... 10@ 1 00
Southern ... 10@ 30
Sheep ... 1 00@ 1 75
Skunk striped ... 20@ 40
Black ... 50@ 1 00
White ... 3@ 6
Wolf, mule, each ... 2 00@ 4 00
Prairie, each ... 1 00@ 2 00

HOPS.

The following is from the circular of Emmet Wells, who has recently removed to No. 89 Pearl-st.: "A little better feeling exists in the trade this week, influenced by reports of an improvement in the English and Continental markets. The volume of trade, however, is still very small, there being no disposition on the part of dealers to extend their purchases beyond the actual immediate wants of their customers. A close money market has also had the effect of restricting transactions, and prices are now so low that holders, in most instances, decline selling on any terms other than cash. We think the season is now too far advanced to warrant much hope of any material advance in prices, even should foreign arrivals cease altogether. The condition of the vine in July and the fore part of August, together with the appearance and prospects of the foreign growth, will, of course, tend to influence this market to some extent; but the blight will have to be pretty extensive to offset the large increase of bearing acreage. Hop planting is going on extensively in Minnesota, and that State bids fair to soon become as great a hop center as Wisconsin. Virginia is also making a start in this line of culture. We hear of a yard of 50 acres now being planted in Culpepper County. Early vegetation in that State will enable the grower to get his hops into market about 30 days earlier than those of the North and West, and thus have the advantage of a bare market and high prices. Imports this week—from Bremen, 103 bales, from Hamburg, 43 bales; from Canada, 16 bales, total, 162 bales. Exports—to Danish West India Islands, 1 bale; to Mexico, 2 bales, to Brazil, 3 bales; total, 6 bales. The total imports into New-York from Sept. 1, 1867, to date, equal 16,795 bales, reduced to the size and weight of American bales. Exports from New-York, for the same period, 672 bales. Our London advices of March 21 represent that market as gradually improving, almost every class of Hops commanding higher prices. The stock of fine Hops was very light, and, but for the abundance of inferior foreign, it was thought there would be an important change in values. Reports from every European market speak of decided improvement. Prices current of Hops in the New-York market:

State—Common to Fair ... 10@20
Good to Prime ... 25@35
Choice to Fancy ... 45@50
Eastern—Common to Fair ... 10@20
Prime to Choice ... 35@50
Wisconsin—Choice to Fancy 45@55
Michigan—Common to Fair 10@20
Good to Prime ... 30@40
Yearlings—of all grades ... 10@25
Old Olds ... 5@15
Foreign—Canadians, Common to Fair ... 15@25
Prime to Choice ... 35@50
Bavarians, Common to Fair 20@25
Prime to Choice ... 35@40
Belgians ... 20@35

MEATS.

We quote:

Beef, Sides, ℔ ℔ ... 15@17
Fore quarter ... 13@15
Hind quarter ... 16@20
Mutton, carcases ... 9@15
Pork, City dressed Western 11@12½
Veal hog-dressed prime, ℔ ℔ 15@16
Common to medium ... 10@14

POULTRY AND GAME.

Wild pigeons are coming in more freely, and are much lower. Dressed poultry is scarce and not much inquired for. Live is doing well, especially pullets and fowls for laying. A few pairs of Jersey geese brought $3 50@$4 per pair. We quote:

LIVE.

Chickens, and Fowls, Western, ℔ ℔ ... 21@ 23
State and Jersey ... 22@ 24
Ducks, ℔ pair ... $1 25@$1 50
Geese, West., ℔ pr. $2 00@$2 50
Turkeys, Western, ℔ ℔ ... 21@ 25
State and Jersey ... 25@ 28

DEAD OR DRESSED.

Chickens, choice N. J., ℔ ℔ ... 21@ 25
Good State ... 21@ 22
Ordinary ... 15@ 18
Turkeys, N. J., ℔ ℔ ... 26@ 28
Fair to Good State ... 24@ 26
Ordinary, ℔ ℔ ... 18@ 21
Ducks, ℔ ℔ ... 24@ 28
Pigeons wild, ℔ doz. 1 12@ 1 25

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes are a little easier, with a full supply on the market. About 700 bbls. now have just arrived from Bermuda in good order, and are being put out at $16 ℔ bbl. Hot-house cucumbers sell at $40 ℔ 100. We quote:

Garlic, ℔ 100 ... $3 00@$3 50
Potatoes, Prince Albert ℔ bbl ... 4 00@ 4 25
Mercer, ℔ bbl ... 4 50@ 4 75
Garnet Chili ℔ bbl 3 50@ 3 75
Buckeye, ℔ bbl ... 3 50@ 3 75
Jackson White, ℔ bbl ... 3 75@ 4 00
Peach Blow ℔ bbl $4 50@$4 75
Delaware Sweets, ℔ bbl ... 6 50@ 6 75
New Bermuda, ℔ bbl. 15 00@ —
Tomatoes, Bermuda, ℔ box ... 1 50@ —
Turnips, Russia, ℔ bbl. 2 50@ 3 00

SUNDRIES.

Beeswax is higher and in good demand. Maple sugar is plenty, and tending downward, scarcely any selling above 20c., with very good, in blocks, offering at 18c. We quote:

Beeswax, Pure, ℔ ℔ ... 44@ 45
Impure ... 20@ 25
Cider, ℔ gal ... 60@ 30
Corn Meal, coarse, new, ℔ 100 ℔ ... $3 20@$3 35
Fine Yellow ... 3 40@ 3 45
Fine White ... 3 65@ —
Broom Corn, prime, ℔ ℔ 11@ 15
Common ... 7@ 10
Feathers, Live Geese, new fine, ℔ ℔ ... 75@ 85
Mixed ... 35@ 50
Ginseng, ℔ ℔ ... 90@ 1 00
Hoops—Hickory and Oak, ℔ 1,000 ...
14 feet Hoops ... $40 00@$50 00
12 feet Hoops ... 30 00@35 00
Shooks and Heads, each 3 50@ 3 50
Maple Sugar—small cakes and bars, ℔ ℔ ... 15@ 18
Large cakes and blocks ... 15@ 18
Maple Syrup, ℔ gal ... $1 50@ —
Milk, ℔ quart ... 7@ 7½
Newspapers, Books, &c., ℔ ℔ ... 4@ —
Rags, Clean White, ℔ ℔ 5@ 2
Pop-Corn, ℔ bbl ... 3 50@ 4 00
Vinegar, Cider, ℔ gal ... 20@ 30

HALSTED & PUTNAM, Produce Commission Merchants, No. 68 Pearl st., New York. "Quick sales and prompt returns." ☞ Send for our Weekly Price-Current and Marking Plate.

STREYER & BRATTON, Produce Commission Merchants, No. 79 Barclay st., New York, trade prompt returns and furnish the best of references. Send for our circular.

BENJ. F. BALLARD'S Merchants' Union Produce Co., No. 311 Greenwich-st. Receive Butter, Eggs, Maple Sugar

LATEST EUROPEAN MARKETS

LONDON, April 7—5 p. m.—Consols close steady at 93½@93¾ for money and the account. Bonds, 72¾; Illinois, 94; Erie, 46¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 33.

FRANKFORT, April 7—Evening.—United States Five-Twenty bonds close strong at 75¾@75⅞ for the old issue.

LIVERPOOL, April 7—5 p. m.—The Cotton market closed steadier, with a slight advance in prices of American descriptions. The trade report is still unfavorable; the sales have been about 10,000 bales, there is but little doing in Cotton to arrive; the following are the closing quotations: Middling Uplands, 12¼@12½d., Middling Orleans, 12½@12¾d. Circulars issued this morning under the authority of the Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Association say that the shipments from Bombay during the week ending March 23 were 42,000 bales. The Breadstuffs market closed quiet and steady. Corn, however, is dull, and has declined 3d. since the last dispatch, and is now quoted at 40/ ℔ quarter for New Mixed Western. Wheat, 15/10 ℔ cental for California White, and 14/3 for No. 2 Milwaukee Red. Barley, 6/6 ℔ bush. Oats, 4/ ℔ bush. Peas, 47/ ℔ 504 ℔. Flour, 37/ ℔ bbl. for Western Canal. The Provision market closed steady. Beef, 125/ per bbl. for Extra Prime Mess. Pork 85/ per bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard is firm at 63/ per cwt. Cheese, 55/ per cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Bacon, 46/6 per cwt. for Cumberland Cut. Sugar firm at 25/6 per cwt. for No. 12 Dutch standard. Rosin, 7/ per cwt. for Common North Carolina, and 12/ for Medium. Turpentine 33/6 per cwt. Tallow, 45/6 per cwt. Linseed Oil, £36 per ton. Refined Petroleum, 1/3 per gallon. Spirits Petroleum, 1/ per gallon. Linseed Cakes, £10 15/ per ton for feeding.

ANTWERP, April 7—Evening.—Petroleum—Standard White is quoted at 42½ francs per bbl.

To Farmers and Others.

Continued on Seventh Page.

BEST VARIETIES OF STRAWBERRY PLANTS BY MAIL.

We will furnish strong and vigorous Plants of the following varieties by Mail, at prices annexed, guaranteeing their genuineness and safe carriage: JUCUNDA—OUR NO. 700, KITLEY'S GOLIATH, NIMROD, NAOMI, LUCIDA PERFECTA, each $1 per doz.; $3 50 per 50, $6 per 100. FILLMORE, TRIOMPHE DE GAND, WILSON, GOLDEN SEEDED, BURR'S NEW PINE, AGRICULTURIST, and LENNING'S WHITE 50 cents per dozen. One dozen of each of the above kinds for $6, or 50 Jucunda and one dozen of each of the others for $10.

J. KNOX, Box No. 155, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BLACKBERRY ROOT-CUTTINGS.—Wilson's Early, $3 per 100; $15 per 1,000. Kittatinny, $1 50 per 100; $10 per 1,000. Dorchester, $1 per 100; $8 per 1,000. Lawton, 75c. per 100, $5 per 1,000, by mail pre-paid.

GEO. H. LAMBERT, New Brunswick, N. J.

CLARK RASPBERRY and WILSON EARLY BLACKBERRY PLANTS, very low, in large quantity.
MAHLON MOON,
MORRISVILLE BUCKS COUNTY, PA.

IONA PLOWS.

For Deep Working and Trenching, prepare the ground for Orchards, Vineyards, Nurseries, Lawns, Market Gardening, and all high cultivation. The only Plows in the world that will take the place of the spade in deep working and thorough mingling. They produce the full equivalent of the spade culture of Europe at a small cost, and to any desired depth. The advantage of one day's work will often more than pay the cost of the Plow. All Farmers should understand them.

Descriptive Circular sent on application.
PEEKSKILL PLOW WORKS, Peekskill, N. Y.

KNOX'S GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS BY MAIL.
SEED STORE AT EVERY MAN'S DOOR.
See Seventh page second column of last issue of Weekly Tribune.

THOSE CURIOUS and INTERESTING RESURRECTION PLANTS,
are for SALE by J. W. THORBURN & Co., No. 15 John st. Price 30 cents each.

30 YEARS devoted to growing SMALL FRUITS—130 acres now in Strawberries, Raspberries and Blackberries. Send stamp for catalogue. Club rates and Commissions to orders.
WM. PARRY, Cinnaminson, N. J.

AGRICULTURE.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB.

TUESDAY, March 31, 1868.—Alderman ELY in the chair. The meeting was unusually well attended. A letter, without a name, from Michigan, on sowing grass seed, was thrown aside.

Mice-Girdled Apple Trees.—C. D. EMPERSON, Pillar Point, N. Y., recommended a load of manure for every ten trees, and piled around them.

Apple-Tree Borers.—W. S. RUCKLE, Carroll County, Mo., asked for a preventive against this pest.

HORACE GREELEY—The proper way is to watch and keep the borers out, if possible; but, if they get in, follow with a wire, or plug up the hole.

Mr. CARPENTER recommended a strong solution of potash, applied in the latter part of May or the first of June, when the eggs are laid.

Mr. FULLER—If the holes are plugged, the borers will still work on, for they do not need air.

Mr. FITCH—A wash of cresylic soap frequently applied with a syringe, is beneficial.

The REPORTER adds rich ground makes thrifty trees; keep them clean and he will have but little need of wire-pulling or soft soap. Still the trees need washing with strong soap suds to destroy the eggs of insects.

Weighing on the Farm.—A paper was read on this subject by Mr. FITCH of *The Agriculturist*: In farming operations there is much uncertainty which the sharpest foresight cannot prevent, and which it can only partially modify. The weather for an approaching season is always an unsolved problem; the mysterious appearance of insects which may eat out the profits of a year's labor can rarely be forestalled; to correctly foretell the changes in the market requires almost prophetic power, and so of many points which contain elements of the highest importance in laying out plans and calculating chances for success. This acknowledged truth makes it all the more requisite to thrifty farming that all *ascertainable* facts relating to its various departments be known and taken into account. The most inveterate guesser can find scope enough for his talent on the weather alone, without depending upon guessing for ascertaining the size of his fields, their rate of produce, the amount sold, or the profit of the transactions. Weights and measures, pens, ink and paper, are as indispensable to success in farming, as are plows, hoes, mowers and reapers. They are emphatically tools for the use of the brains, the others pertain more to the muscular department. To illustrate by a few examples: One dairyman guesses his cows are doing pretty well; the flow of milk is good and the amount of butter is a fair average as shown by the returns received from the buyer. The producer has not himself measured the gallons of milk nor weighed the amount of butter. He *may* make money—many do this without any system. Another dairyman, by a few days' testing with gallon measure and scales, knows the exact amount of milk and weight of butter produced by each cow; then he decides which animals to keep and which to sell—perhaps to his neighbor who never bothers with weighing and measuring. He can also tell to an ounce how much butter shrinks in passing through the hands of a commission merchant, if such a thing be possible.

Another case: Farmer No. 1 feeds his cattle until he thinks they are fat enough to turn off, sells them to the butcher at their estimated dressed weight, and pockets the proceeds. How much of the amount is profit he cannot tell; he did not measure the feed nor weigh the animal.

Farmer No. 2 feeds out grain by measure and charges it to the bullock; at intervals of a week or so he rigs his platform scale so that the animal can stand upon it, notes how much beef it shows for the grain eaten, and, when the feeding does not pay, sells to the butcher or drover. In doing this he is not afraid of the buyer's practiced eye, which can almost fix the notch at which a bullock will turn the scale.

Now, a schoolboy can give a good guess at how these two producers will stand in a few years. Other things being equal, one will be sure to make his *way*, in more senses than one; the other may come out right if he be lucky, and work hard enough with his hands to make up for his disadvantage in working uncertainly.

Illustrations might be multiplied to show the value of a good weighing apparatus as part of the farmer's outfit. In experimenting with different systems of feeding; in ascertaining the weight of grain per bushel; in knowing how many pounds a ton of fertilizer contains when bought from dealers, and in a hundred ways, the implement will more than pay for itself in a few transactions.

The fact that comparatively so few possess such an apparatus is a sufficient reason for introducing the subject to the notice of the Farmers' Club.

Col. HENRY S. OLCOTT—The Orange County farmers are not making more than 7 per cent on capital invested.

HORACE GREELEY—The trouble is they base their calculations on double what their farms are worth.

Mr. CARPENTER—It is important that scales of some kind be on every farm. A neighbor of mine found that he was cheated out of one-seventh of his grain by the millers; and this is not confined to the farm alone, for I have found that the coal-dealers' weights are often short, as they frequently give from 1,600 to 1,700 pounds for a tun.

Dr. HALLOCK—This is important; we want to get over the habit of guessing. If science is good for anything to ascertain the actual facts, we want it.

Prof. NASH—In farming every expense should be taken into account. We should consider that land is expensive, even when not in actual use. One farm may produce as much as another and all the while be going through the process of exhaustion, while another will be brought into an increased fertile condition, but be no more profitable.

Dr. SNODGRASS—The question is whether a man is to be a gentleman farmer, or to go to work. I have tried the former style, and find that it does not pay. To make farming successful one must be his own overseer and laborer, and make a business of what he undertakes. Nothing is more sure to be rewarded than hard work, intelligently applied.

Southern Laziness.—R. K. BRYAN, Wilmington, N. C., takes exceptions to remarks made in the Reports on an application for labor from Kentucky, to the effect that labor there is degrading. Mr. B. would only speak of North and South Carolina, where labor had been always honorable. In his neighborhood were two young farmers, graduates of the University of North Carolina; others have thrown aside their Latin books, and taken to the plow handles. Many years ago, when Gov. Williams was informed that he was nominated for Governor, he was found driving a four-horse team. I invite Northern people and reporters to throw away prejudice, for having encouraged immigration, I wish the public mind disabused of error.

Mr. GREELEY.—I find in both North and South a disinclination on the part of young men to labor, while they seek every means to make a living by traffic and trade. I was told recently at Louisville, Ky., by eminent men, that the great obstacle to the prosperity of the State was the disinclination of those returned from the war, on both sides, to engage in manual labor, and I find the same statements made in most of the Southern journals. But it is fair to say that this is the condition to a great extent in the North.

Dr. HALLOCK.—The stock-gambling and the Wall-st. speculations have much to do with this state of things, because young men have been taught that the object should be to get rich, therefore they choose what seems the easiest way. The examples of acquiring property rapidly lead young men away from honest industry. Let us get rid of this idea. The question is not what a man makes on a farm, but what kind of a home he has, and how much happiness his family enjoy. [Applause.]

Mr BERGEN (L. I.)—I know of young men who once hired out, and now own hundreds of acres. I should like to see the good old days come back again.

Mr. CAVENAH—I am glad to hear such good news from that part of Long Island. Hitherto a laboring man was looked upon with contempt, and it was next to an impossibility for him to get admission into these old families.

Insurance.—J. D. DEWEY, Lincoln, N. Y., asked of the Club whether farmers should insure their property generally. None of the members seem to think the subject worthy of discussion. Perhaps they mistake in this matter.

Potash for Potatoes.—P. M. BARROW, Rington, Pa.: I have bought 200 pounds of crude potash for raising potatoes, in place of wood ashes, but have just read that alkali wash from straw-paper manufactories will kill some growing crops.

Mr. CARPENTER—Mix about a pound of potash with five bushels of muck; it contains moisture enough to dissolve the potash.

Mr. GREELEY—I would say two pounds to five bushels of muck. I have used two tuns, and find no trouble in getting the potash to dissolve.

R. H. WILLIAMS—It will take three gallons of water to dissolve a pound of potash.

A. S. FULLER—I have used potash—one pound to four quarts of water—on thousands of trees, for 20 years, with success. This was on the rough bark, but a solution so strong as this will kill tender plants and branches.

Upland Cranberries.—A. J. HINES, L. I., stated he wished the Club would send some one out to see this fruit, and it would be shown that it is a distinct variety. Mr. CARPENTER said it had been before the Institute, and received a premium.

A letter from Mr. HENRY BERGH, in reply to the resolutions passed by the Club, was read by the Chair. He expressed his gratitude that the Club sympathized with him in his benevolent work.

Dr. Grant's Trench Plows.—Several of the plows were exhibited by Mr. BROWN of the Peekskill manufactory.

Mr. GREELEY—Having heard that Dr. Grant had invented a new plow, I went up to see it work. He has several kinds—some for common work, and others for deep plowing, and in rough ground. I consider deep plowing a remedy for the woes of this country. The large plows are drawn by two yoke of oxen, which I think are not enough. The soil where the trial took place is some 10 inches deep of mold, and the rest gravel stones up to the size of a flagstone. Twice going through, so thoroughly mixed the earth that one could not tell whether the mold was more in one place than in another. I never saw any trenching done better. No garden or orchard ought to be planted unless trenched two feet deep, so that the roots can penetrate to the moisture. Two feet is not deep enough, but I am so modest I stop here. I believe if our orchards were planted on such grounds they would never fail. The Belgians, who are the best farmers in the world, have come to the conclusion that ground should be stirred at least three feet deep. With such a plow as this, four yoke of oxen, two men and a boy, half an acre can be trenched per day; and being properly fertilized, double production will be insured. I do not believe that any other plow in the country will work the soil so thoroughly and to such a depth as this plow of Dr. Grant's.

Mr. BROWN then read an interesting account of the manner in which Dr. Grant had modeled the plows, and he gave a full and interesting description of their construction.

Mr. FULLER—Here are several blackberry plants grown from cuttings and roots, and I show them as the results of deep working of the soil. It is a singular fact that those grown from short root cuttings have roots, as you see, from five to eight feet long, while those grown in the old way, of the same age, are small. These plants want deep soil—for, though the roots descend but a few inches, they derive moisture from below.

Mr. GREELEY—I differ with Mr. Fuller. The roots will go down for moisture if they cannot get it on the surface. In California, after the second year vines stand the drouth, because by that time the roots are where the moisture is.

Mr. CARPENTER—I believe in deep plowing, but do not believe in burying manure so deep that the effect of the sun will not be felt.

Mr. LAWTON thought that there is enough moisture in the atmosphere.

Mr. GREELEY—In California I have seen 1,000 trees a foot through which died in one year from drouth. Will anybody tell me that there is enough moisture in the atmosphere? In Illinois the river bottom soil is 16 feet deep, and I never heard anybody complain because the soil was too deep under their crops, or that the soil was too rich. Every one West will tell us that the deeper and more mellow the soil the better the crops. There is a great deal of soil in the world that had better not be cultivated at all, and be devoted to growing fruit trees, but wherever the soil is worth plowing at all it should be well done. The Mayor of Maidstone, England, told me that where the trees of an orchard had been dug up and the top soil put a foot below the surface, he had produced three times the amount of pears he otherwise would have raised, for they kept on growing long after others had stopped.

Mr. WILLIAMS—In Western New-York deep plowing has been limited, from the want of proper plows, and I am glad to see these exhibited here to-day.

Mr. LYMAN—I regard this question as the most important ever brought before this Club; for good plowing is the foundation of all agriculture.

Diseased Potatoes.—J. H. FOSTER, Whitehouse, N. J. sent specimens of potatoes affected with wire worm. He was recommended to plant other varieties, and put in a plenty of ashes.

Report on the Vapor Stove.—The Committee, J. B. Lyman, reported that upon practical trial this invention proved a complete success. It is heated wholly by naphtha, placed so as to be free from accidents; all the various kinds of work are done cheaply and in a most expeditious manner. There are no ashes, residuum, or smoke, and no kindling-wood is required; coffee is made in 10, steak broiled in 20, bread is baked in 48 minutes, and a common breakfast is prepared at a cost of 2 cents.

Prof. TILMAN said it is not wholly new, and he thought the precaution should be used to have the reservoir in the brickwork of the chimney, and there might be some ill consequences from the generation of poisonous gases which he thought would arise.

Fiche's Patent Fence-Post Driver.—This attracted much attention. It is similar to a pile-driver, is simple and easily worked and moved, and is claimed to operate on uneven as well as on level ground.

Bedell's Compressible Slate-Washer.—This is a small, hollow, rubber ball, with a piece of sponge attached at a hole. The ball is compressed, and when it expands the water is drawn into it, and a slight pressure with the hand forces the water into the sponge.

The Empire Stump-Machine was exhibited, and a trial appointed.

Paper instead of Lath and Plaster.—It was stated not long ago that a certain prepared paper had been invented for the purpose, and that it was being put on the walls of the large hotel at Kane, Pa. On making inquiry we learn, from a source entirely trustworthy, that the paper was put on the roof and had to be taken off, for it leaked; afterward it was put upon inside walls, and it peeled off; and, finally, that it will only answer in a backwoods shanty till one can do better.

Western North Carolina.—Mrs. WM. J. BROWNE, Asheville, Buncombe Co.: Referring to the Yankee Woman in the Club not long ago, this writer thinks she did not go to the right place, she ought to have gone to Buncombe County, where the climate is fine, the water excellent, the scenery charming, society cultivated and refined, where advantages are so great that success is almost certain to crown every undertaking; where sheep and stock of all kinds do well; also, fruit of all varieties; where cranberries will grow with little trouble; where all kinds of minerals abound, where there are good schools, and churches, and ministers; where they expect to have three railroads, and where there is a plenty of room for anybody except doctors and lawyers.

Still Swindling.—The last account is of a farm pirate going around with a combined washing-machine and wringer, and getting farmers to be agents with an allowance of $6 on each machine sold, and of these $125 worth are to be sent as a six months supply. The farmer agreeing to go into the business, he is requested to sign an order to have them sent, but this order is a note, which the swindler carries off, always being in great haste; he sells it at the first town. It is astonishing that farmers will be led into any of these traps, and that they cannot discriminate between buying genuine articles such as fruit trees or books, and a bait made to catch them like fish. We will give just this one piece of advice: If there is a proposition for making money in a particularly easy way, you may bet your life that it is an attempt to make money easily out of you; and you may be sure that if one is going to give you something for nothing, other folks would have got all he had before you heard of him. If you don't believe it, bite.

Cement Water Pipe.—In the Farmers' Club, Feb. 4, an inquiry appears for directions for making cement pipe. Having recently put down a number of rods to my satisfaction, I think I can tell any man with ordinary skill how to do it.

To begin, first see if sand of the best kind is to be had. It is said that clean and coarse is best. What I used would average nearly as coarse as pin heads. If such is not convenient I would take finer, make it clean, and mix with an equal quantity or more of gravel, which may vary in size from a pin head to a hickory nut. Get cement that will set at once, else time will be lost in waiting. Next, dig the ditch 2½ or 3 feet deep, wide enough at the bottom to work in conveniently; grade the bottom with some care. Now, make a wooden rod, the size of the passage desired, 8 or 9 feet long, perfectly straight, round, and smooth, so that if turned in the soft pipe it will not disturb it a particle. Two inches from one end cut a slight notch all round, not quite one-eighth inch deep. Take a piece of soft leather, or rubber 8 or 10 inches long, fit it around the end of the rod till the edges meet evenly and smoothly; sew it together and tack it fast. Stuff it with dry grass or cotton, making it smooth and plump, the same size as the rod. Just at the end of the rod the stuffing should be a little loose, making a flexible neck that will allow the rod to be raised while putting down the plaster. A few feet of gas pipe of the right size may be bent into shape, by heating the proper places, to raise the water from the bottom of the ditch to where it is to pour out. Otherwise a wooden upright must be procured. This must go down far enough to stand firmly. Two inches above the bottom of the ditch make a hole in the side, and put in round tile, or something around which to begin the cement. Three hands can work to advantage. Have water, cement, and sand convenient. One man should measure out two parts of the mixed sand and gravel (some say three) to one of cement; mix it quickly and thoroughly with water sufficient to make a mortar easily worked, and stiff enough to keep its shape when heaped a little. Be sure and not mix more at once than can be put down in one length of rod. Put it in a wheelbarrow and carry to the ditch. Another man can throw it in, while the third, in the bottom, with a trowel, spreads it evenly, in a straight line, in a bed about two inches deep and four in width. When about half the mixture is used, lay on the rod with the flexible end inserted in the pipe, or till that enters the penstock; press it down slightly, then carefully and smoothly cover the rod, making it two inches or more on all sides; cover slightly with soil, to prevent cracking by drying too fast. A few inches of the end of the rod should be left out. Take hold of this, twisting it slightly, and, at the same time, draw it out, leaving only the leather end in the tube thus made. The upper end of the rod is now laid up one side, and the process repeated. If there are any angles, a short rod will be necessary, and the ditch should be wider at such places. Should it go over a knoll (which should not be higher than the fountain, of course), I am told that at the highest point an opening must be made; having no experience here, I cannot say. When finished, see if it can be blown through, which will be some indication that it will carry water; but do not let any water through till the ditch is filled, and even packed, at the lower end, or any place where there is a pressure to raise the water.

Grape-Planting.—W. D. BULLOCK, Pawtucket, R. I., has three acres of sward and stiff clay, which he wishes to plant to grapes, and he inquires whether he had better Summer fallow or set them this Spring on sod; and would a crop of buckwheat turned under be an advantage.

Reply.—It will be poor business to plant grapes, or anything else, on sod. To plant grapes, plow from 12 to 18 inches; ground should be free from standing water, and at the time of planting should be in fine order. Buckwheat would certainly be an advantage.

Interior of Minnesota.—A. W. MUZZY, Lynd, McPhail Co.: Our colony now numbers 25 persons (not on ladies); others have gone for their families. Redwood Falls, our nearest post-office, 45 miles distant, is a flourishing town, the railroads have been surveyed through the State, one within five miles of us, the nearest comes to Mankato, 115 miles distant. All crops grow well. I raised good corn, planted June 10; vegetables grow very large; fruit is raised in the same latitude east of us. Our railroad trains have never been delayed more than four hours, and boats come to St. Paul before Buffalo harbor is open. Homestead land, of course, is to be had to suit. The way to come is by boat to Milwaukee, then by rail to Prairie du Chien; boat to St. Paul, and thither by ox teams at reasonable rates. No State excels ours for health.

Central Minnesota.—H. T. WHIPPLE, Saux Center, Stearns Co.: I have taken a homestead, and mean to be independent. The soil away from the river is exceedingly fertile. Grass is abundant; toward Chippewa the lakes and groves increase in size; in some places the groves are all hard maple. Alexandria is on the frontier. There are thousands of homesteads waiting for the right men to take them, and one may have his choice, whether of timber, or prairie, or both. The country is filling up rapidly, a large portion have only a few hundred dollars; they will endure hardships, but in a few years can be independent.

Management of Sugar Maples.—J. GATES BINGHAM, Solon, N.Y.: There are extensive maple groves in this county which are great sources of profit to the owners. After the sugar season is over we stop the bit holes made with ¾ augurs with pine plugs which are easily made, and when gathering the spiles we drive in each one of these pins, and within three years or less the tree will entirely grow over, the holes, preserving the vitality of the tree. I have often seen trees dead six inches above and below; when, had they been carefully stopped, they would have grown over and in a great measure been saved.

Another Way to Make Vinegar.—J. S. DALGREEN, Brandywine, Iowa. Take 1 bushel corn meal, put it in a barrel and fill with soft water; let it stand till it sours; then strain it off and add 2 quarts of good yeast and in a short time it will be equal to cider vinegar.

Vinegar and Pickles.—JOHN A. CISCO, Independence, Iowa. Take rain or soft water with sorgo molasses, put in a little salt, but not enough to eat the pickles, wash the cucumbers and pour on the water, and the vinegar and pickles will be good.

Tartar Sheep.—L. CONVERSE, Bucyrus, Ohio, sends us a photograph of some sheep from Tartary, the first ever in this country, which he imported, and which have tails weighing 40 lb. He says we mistake in saying the Dutch had these sheep. If we mistook it was in not saying where the Dutch had them, which was in the colony of the Cape of Good Hope.

Concrete Houses.—H. G. Penelope says he is at a great loss to learn the value of concrete for building houses, and in particular whether they will pay when the lumber is $15 a thousand and brick $5. We should say lumber is cheapest, even if stone or gravel were close by. Concrete houses have been recommended for 20 years, and yet they are scarcely to be seen, which would seem to settle the question, for men adopt that which is best. If one wants to build a concrete house let him send to S. R. Wells, No. 389 Broadway, for a book on the subject.

A Remedy for the Diseases of all Animals.—LUCIUS CHAMBERLAIN, Shelby, Orleans Co., N. Y., writes a long letter, stating his wonderful discovery, which in substance is, that if animals are fed on hay and grass, and never on grain or roots, they will be free from disease. He says he has sheep, and if they can get the foot rot he will give $50, and if his cows are not proof against abortion he will give $50; and colts—but he wants time with these, for it takes 4 years. He mentions some of the best beef-cattle ever shown in this country, which were fed only on hay and grass, and perhaps some pumpkins, but the seed were not fed; also the Arab horses, which have only a few handfuls of barley. He says the drought injured him a good deal last year, which has led him to come out with the proofs so as to get aid—Columbus and Fulton got aid with only part of the proofs, but they were successful, and now he wants aid to buy more land to keep more stock, and he will produce the proofs to bid defiance to disease. The sum required is $10,000, and it may be sent safely to Medina, Orleans Co., N. Y. He adds that the same treatment is good for folks, but their drink must be milk and the juices of fruit made into wine and cider, for water breeds worms, and the only use for medicine is to kill them; but no distilled liquor must be used unless made from molasses. All these proofs he says, come from experience and the reading of the newspapers for 17 years.

Root-Grafting.—A. M. PURDY, South Bend, Ind.—I have planted in Indiana an orchard of nearly 2,000 trees, many of them having been set eight or nine years, and all grafted in the root. They have not only done well, but too well, one or two seasons being bent to the ground with their load of fruit. I have also traveled through Northern Ohio, Indiana, and Southern Michigan, a great many times, and noticed the great productiveness of young apple orchards, nine-tenths of which were root-grafted. I am also acquainted with seedling orchards West that have been killed down as badly as root-grafted trees, while those that lived did no better than the others.

Pear Blight.—W. GILLINGHAM, Accotink, Va., wants the opinion of the Club on the pear blight. The answer has been that opinions conflict, but none are positive. Dr. Hull of Alton, Ill., prevents the disease by digging a trench some two feet deep, and three feet from the body of the tree, which is a process of root-pruning, and then he fills the ditch with good soil.

Western New-York.—DYCKMAN ODELL, North Wolcott, Wayne Co.—Here in this great fruit and grain district there is a great change, and progress in culture and consequently in the class is the order of the day.

Peppermint.—E. BUTZON, St. Joseph, Mo., wishes to know how to raise this plant, how often it is cut, and what are the profits.

A Good Place.—JAMES MOSSMAN, Westerville, Franklin Co., Ohio.: I got up 75 subscribers, as we all think the Reports worth the price. All kinds of fruit do well; corn yields from 40 to even 100 bushels an acre. We are 12 miles from the capital, with schools, churches, a college, and railroad station. There is no grog-shop within seven miles, which makes our place [illegible] wants. If the moral man is blunted in youth by attending school, when one can loaf around grog-shops. Yet there are some within a few miles of town who are in a fever to sell their well-improved farms for $50 to $80 an acre.

Objections by a College Graduate.—ERASTUS MENTZ, Cleveland, O.: Of, course, many things in a farm life will be agreeable, such as having all kinds of fruit and flowers, and, in particular, a green-house for raising vegetables early, or for having varieties out of season, as many farmers might do, but do not. But the great question arises what a young man shall do with only an education, for he cannot work and learn a profession at the same time, saying nothing about his wanting money to get land, and his probable inability to do much hard work. It seems to me preposterous, and that this advice to go to farming should apply to a different class of young men than to those who propose to practice in some one of the professions; nor can I see how one who becomes a farmer can well be fit for anything else, even though he start out with a cultivated mind and a refined taste. Life is none too long to learn any one business, and it is easy to see that one may spend the greater part of his life in learning many things without being expert enough in one to be able to compete even with men of moderate ability.

Reply.—For a young man, a college graduate, as he writes, to be so candid, is a hopeful sign, for almost universally an educated young man, or one engaged in traffic or business, looks upon farming with indifference or contempt, and he thinks it destructive of habits of study and of all literary taste. This view is so widely spread and so deeply seated that to show wherein it is false will make an impression on only a few. But it must be met and fought now, if it is ever to be, between this and the end of time, because the human race has its last chance in America. A rural life will bring more advantages to an educated and ambitious man than any other, because no other life has such a wide prospect, or is capable of giving ripened culture. In 20 years from this date, we will have in our country not far from 10,000,000 farms, and agricultural skill is accumulating at a most rapid rate. This skill cannot be separated from intelligence, and the time is not distant when the result of the union will be power and domination. Then these 10,000,000 of landed proprietors will have a standard of taste and sentiment peculiar to themselves which will demand representatives. It will not be possible for those young men who now look with contempt upon rural life, and who continue to cultivate it, either to be a representative of this class, or to enter into competition with those who have brought themselves into harmony with it, for they will be destitute of the ideas and knowledge necessary to secure attention, or even respect.

The sentiment of the future rural class we call *peculiar*, but so far from being so, it is not now, nor will it ever be, except in regard to the vastness of the country, and the many millions of informed people in which it will be found. For human nature never changes, and kings and nobles, and the gay and the rich, never have been able to add even a single interval to the grand octave of human melody. Whatever has come down to us from the past to instruct, to amuse, or to melt the soul with pity, was based on the pastoral and natural, and whatever was not so based has sunk into oblivion. The simple Bible narratives and utterances have bridged empires and ages, and entered into the structure of the highest civilization. A carpenter's son, working for his father, now at his calling, and now in the vineyard and grain field, earning the bread of honest toil, and knowing the wants of anxious and dying mortals, instructs us to-day by illustrations drawn with masterly skill from the life of common people, in their daily industries, in their losses and cares, and these have entered into the life of all that we are and of all that we expect to be. Homer and Virgil, and Shakespeare, and Burns come to us, and will go along down the ages because they are in harmony with so much in the every-day life of human beings. To be able to speak for the great mass now becoming intelligent and wealthy one must unite whatever knowledge schools and books can give to the real facts belonging to actual life. Thousands will embrace the opportunity, and they who cannot see the opportunity will be unfortunate.

THE USE OF LIME IN ENGLAND.

The diversity of opinion that exists as to the application of lime to the land, with the view to the increase of its productive powers, and the frequent, and sometimes serious, mistakes made, lead naturally to the conclusion that the subject is but imperfectly understood. At one time we hear of the wonderful results that have followed a dressing of lime, and at another that no benefit at all was derived, and that it was just so much money thrown away. All the arable land on my farm, near Penytal, I have for many years cultivated on the usual four-course system of rotation, and it has received a dressing of lime every fourth year of about four tuns or loads to the acre, applied as a dressing for the wheat, which I call the fourth or last crop of the course. It is to the part that this dressing of lime takes in the course that I beg to draw your special attention. The first crop of the course being roots, is manured with about 15 or 20 loads of farm-yard manure and 4 cwt. of dissolved bones per acre; the second crop of this course is barley, and the third clover with Italian grass, neither receiving any manure, then in the Autumn the dressing of lime is spread on the clover ley and immediately plowed in as a preparation for wheat, which is the fourth crop of the course. Now, what sort of crops do I get from this management? The roots (mangolds and swedes) have been almost invariably a heavy crop, and you will please mark that they are always carted off the land. The barley (Chevalier), I believe I may truly say, has averaged over 40 bushels per acre. The clover I often cut twice, and the hay of the two cuttings has been valued in the ricks at 3½ tuns per acre. The wheat, I think I may say, has averaged not much short of 40 bushels per acre. I must state that the wheat gets a very slight dressing of dung, called a half or quarter dressing, spread on the surface, and worked in before sowing with Colman's cultivator. This slight dressing of dung has sometimes been applied to the clover between the first and second cutting, and has doubtless increased the crop, although given in reference to the following wheat. If I have had no dung to spare I have assisted the young wheat when a few inches high with a sprinkling of artificial manure, such as guano or malt dust. Had I fed off the clover with sheep I should not have given the wheat any kind of manure, but I keep no sheep on this farm. I do on another under a five-course rotation, the clover ley being grazed the second year. This rotation and management I have followed with but little deviation for a long series of years, and the land has not only maintained its fertility, but improved in strength and heart. I mention this because there is a generally prevailing idea that our light lands will not bear to be kept in this way regularly under the plow—that they are too weak. My soil is light and rather shallow, yet of sufficient strength and generosity to repay with good interest what is expended on it. Now, I have made this particular statement that I may institute the inquiry—what office has the lime performed in this course? Although the land was well manured and deeply worked and cleaned for the root crop, the removal of the roots and following crops of barley and clover have been a considerable draught on it; and, though by no means exhausted, it requires this small dressing of lime to stimulate it, and dissolve the more inert organic matter and manure as food for the growing wheat; it does more—it enters into the structure and composition of the straw and grain itself. The reason that the land is never run out is, that the exhausting process is never carried further than that stated. After harvesting the wheat the course begins again, and the soil is renovated and replenished by the manuring and cleaning process of the root crop; but if instead of this I were to take a second, not to say third, corn crop, I should then have fairly entered upon the impoverishing system, and in following it, be obliged to lay the land down full of weeds, and in an unprofitable state, to rest for years waiting the slow process of nature to give it a thin sward of fertility, that I might again exhaust it in the same way. Under a regular rotation of crops, whether a four, five, or six years' course, I am fully persuaded that the small and frequent application of lime is preferable and more effective than heavy doses at longer intervals, as in the former case the organic matter in the soil is more gradually dissolved and supplied as food to the plant, whereas a heavy liming would be likely to dissolve and dissipate it too quickly to feed all the following crops for a more lengthened period. A few words as to the application of lime to meadow and pasture. There cannot be two opinions that it is of very great advantage when the land is in fit state to receive it. As to the mode of application, it may be spread on the surface of the grass in a slacked state, or, what is far better, made into a compost by being mixed in due proportion with earth, such as the cleaning out of ditches or ponds, old banks of hedges, or accumulations in the headlands. The more vegetable matter it contains the better. The shells of burnt lime are first mixed all through with the earth in due proportion, say on the headland, and there allowed to remain until the time for turning over, which is precisely when the lime has slacked into a dry, hot powder, as the whole will then mix and incorporate into a warm mass; but it never should be allowed to burn. It should not be removed at the earliest until cold. A dressing with this compost will not only much increase the quantity of grass, but what is more, so sweeten it by promoting the growth of the finer clovers and grasses, that when grazed by stock it will be eaten down to the ground, and will tell a profitable tale in the condition of the animals, in the dairy; or when made into hay, by its fragrance as well as quantity. Not only quick lime, but mild and old, and indeed, calcareous matter in any form, will effect a great change for the better on grass land. I tried an experiment of this kind ten years ago with marked success on some low-lying meadows of about ten acres. They were so wet that they could scarcely be passed over in the Winter, and were composed, for the most part, of a hungry clay to within two or three inches of the surface, and bore the sourest, coarsest grasses and rushes. Having effectually drained the land, I was in doubt whether it would be best to plow before laying down to permanent pasture, or to endeavor to renovate the grasses without breaking the surface. I decided on the latter, for I feared to bring up the tenacious clay, and bury the thin sward. An extensive old building, about half a mile distant, was at the time being pulled down, and I bought the old mortar and lime rubbish at a small price, and set several women to pick and screen it, and carted some 300 or 400 loads to the meadows, as a top dressing. At the same time I gave a thin sprinkling of perennial grass seed to assist nature in forming a new clothing. The scene was soon changed, the meadows put on a smiling face, being covered for the most part with the sweetest herbage of grasses and clovers. Thus, land not worth I believe 10s. an acre, though very near the town, would now let at high rent. This lime rubbish in large quantity proved just about the thing that these meadows required, to open and ameliorate the heavy clay, correct acidity, and decompose the inert vegetable matter in the soil, thus exerting both a mechanical and chemical action. That this lime rubbish of 50 years old still retained considerable causticity was proved by its effect on the fingers of the women, who were soon obliged to put on gloves to continue their work. Again; nowhere, perhaps, is lime, particularly quick lime, more useful than in breaking up rough turf or reclaiming overgrown waste land. The lime should be spread hot upon the surface, and at once plowed in, and the land subjected to the Winter frosts; and if very foul with the roots of such trash as fern, furze, or briars, it should be continued a Summer fallow, otherwise these enemies cannot be killed and got rid of, but will be forever springing up and troubling you, and be as thorns in your sides, as Hittites, Amorites, and Perizzites were to the Israelites, because they were not extirpated out of the land. I am at present doing this so overgrown with furze that the roots have all to be grubbed out by manual labor before the plow can make its way. But although expensive work, it is far better than paring and burning, unless you wish to kill the goose for the golden egg, and ruin the land (except the soil is very deep) for a generation. Lime is also invaluable in reclaiming bog and peat land after draining. I hope some gentleman who has had experience in this work will give us the benefit of it. There are few counties that have so great a variety of soils as this. There are the soils on the coal formation, the mill-stone grit, the mountain limestone, the old red sand-stone, and the Silurian in its various forms. The soils within the coal basin contain, I believe, little or no calcareous elements, and the waters of the brooks scarcely a trace of lime; but there is, unfortunately for vegetation, abundance of iron in both. An application of lime to the land, therefore, when in a fit state to receive it, is most salutary on this formation, and has its full influence. The water, however, supplied to Llanelly, when sent for analysis was said to be wholesome for domestic use. The stratum next outside the coal basin is the mill-stone grit, happily a narrow one, as its surface is a most sterile soil, producing a coarse, hard vegetation. Lime, with good farming, may correct it in some measure, but it is to be feared that it is hardly worthy of either. The mountain limestone, which encircles it, produces herbage of just the opposite character, fine and sweet, although very short, sheep thrive well upon it. Being full of calcareous matter, it does not surely require lime; yet, possibly, the soil under certain conditions may get into such a state that a dressing of quick lime would be likely to give it activity. The old red sandstone, which bounds the limestone ridge, passes through Pembrokeshire and this county in a strip of from one to six or seven miles broad, but so widens out to the east as to take half of Breconshire, and the whole of Herefordshire—the land of hops and orchards. The red soil appears congenial to the growth of these; and why should they not be cultivated in the red soil of this district, at least orchards, to a greater extent? It is, however, a soil peculiarly adapted to rotation cropping, say the usual four or five course. But, alas! dells of roots are few and far between. Light periodical applications of lime to this soil will be attended with great advantage. All the rest of this county, and, indeed, of the Principality, with very small exceptions, is on the Silurian formation, the soil of which varies considerably. A large proportion being mountainous, thin, and inferior, some low, heavy, and clayey, but not a little very superior land found in the valleys, and skirting the rivers, and also on the rising and undulating ground. It is difficult to account for the excellence and fertility of the soil in some districts in close proximity to others very inferior, except on the ground that the former contains calcareous matter in the form of impure lime, which is known to exist in some parts of this formation. The application of lime must, therefore, be regulated by the circumstances of the case. On the arable land under a regular course of cultivation, say in light periodical dressings, and on the stronger soils, clays, and meadow lands, in heavier doses, at longer intervals. It now remains for me to mention some cases in which the application of lime is disadvantageous and unprofitable. I have already intimated that it is worse than useless to apply it to land that has been already exhausted by it in growing successive crops of corn, and in which little organic matter of any kind remains for the lime to act upon. And this is very commonly the case on land contiguous to the kilns, or where the lime is very accessible and cheap. Everything that would feed the plant is secured out of the soil, which becomes like a man of spare habits who is ever dosing himself with Holloway's or other pills until he has neither fat nor stamina left in his constitution. The success that followed one application of lime has, no doubt, often led to another application, but disappointment has resulted, and when no more corn could be got out of the land it has been laid down to rest, and become unprofitable for years, until it acquired a thin sward of vegetation, to be again, with a dose of lime and all the little manure of the farm yard, subjected to the same process, that is, to produce wheat, oats and barley in succession, and again laid down hungry and foul with weeds. You will mark that the consequence of this system is to keep the farm down to the lowest state of production—hungry and exhausted. Whereas, on the other hand, a well-regulated system of alternate cropping, whether a four, five, or six-course rotation, always maintains the farm in good heart and fertility. Under the former impoverishing system a tenant in giving up his farm has certainly the advantage of sustaining no loss, but by the usage of some parts of England he would have a good deal to pay. While under the latter system he would probably have something considerable to receive for what he left in the tillages and unexhausted improvements. Our light arable lands can never be kept in a productive and remunerative state until cultivated under an alternate rotation of root, corn and green crops, which means, in other words, no less than breeding, keeping, feeding and fattening more stock, making much more and richer manure, and producing far larger and superior crops of corn. These things all go together, one depending on the other. Of course this improved state of things requires more capital brought to the land, and it ought to be brought there. It will pay better than Overend, Gurney, and many other late adventures. If it does not attract by large profits, it holds out no false lights, if judiciously entered upon. I need scarcely say that to apply lime to land that is wet, whether light or heavy, peat or bog, is just so much money thrown away, for it will remain inactive and lifeless, but drain thoroughly, and some of these soils being full of humus, an application of lime will be followed by a succession of green and golden harvests that will not only please but surprise. I will only further remark that where calcareous matter already exists in the soil, lime should be applied at least with caution, as it may be worse than wasted. The experiment, on a small scale, can first be tried. In conclusion: There can be no question that the contiguity of the mountain limestone, and the coal with which to burn it, has been of great advantage to the agriculture of this district, and would have been much greater had the nature of lime in its application to the soil as an agent in cultivation been better understood. And now, with the extending lines of railway, inducing the erection of new kilns wherever they approach the limestone ridge, lime will be supplied abundantly, and at a cheap rate, even to those more distant parts where its cost has hitherto so disadvantageously limited its use. And if this great boon with which nature has favored these south-west counties of the principality, conferring a power of improved cultivation and increased production, is only followed up by the employment of more capital and skill, they will doubtless rise to a much higher position in the scale of British agriculture. I believe, gentlemen, this to be the happy destiny of the land we now cultivate.

[Mark Lane Express.

FARM ITEMS.

The Ohio State Fair is to be held at Toledo.

To sell your farm, to get an office, or to marry off your girls, have a plenty of flowers around your dwelling.

The farmer who comes home from town in an empty hayrack is laying the foundation for going to town with an empty pocket.

Skunks are said to be useful on a farm to kill grubs, mice, and insects. Perhaps they could be tamed and take the place of cats.

The Country Gentleman says: If cows are fed on early cut timothy, put up in good order, the butter will come with little trouble.

The last recipe for keeping eggs is, to place them in boiling water 12 seconds. This thickens the inside skin, and keeps out the air.

The last remedy for the borer, in the peach and apple, is to give the trees a thick coat of whitewash late in May.

The wheat crop in Franklin County, Penn., is represented to present an excellent appearance, and a heavy yield is anticipated.

Last week, says *The Ellicottville* (N. Y.) *Republican*, was the most favorable for the manufacture of maple sugar that has been known for many years.

The *Tetofsky* is a new apple from Russia; is sour, of fine quality, hardy, grows nearer the North Pole than any other, and blossoms and ripens within 60 days.

Skillful horse-traders file down an animal's teeth and fill the sunken cavities with air, giving the plumpness and attractions produced by dentistry, paint, and cotton.

The agricultural press of America is equal in ability, circulation, and capital to what the newspaper press in the whole world was at the commencement of the century.

Generally, the average price of good improved land corresponds in dollars to the price of butter, in cents. When land was $10 an acre, butter was 10 cents; now that it is $50 an acre, butter is 50 cents.

Improved farms in Massachusetts are cheaper than in Illinois, and there is a great want of buyers. Let the farmers be hopeful—their Irish servants will save enough from their wages to buy them out.

Horses are so scarce in Japan that cows take their place, and the "war horse" of an army officer is one of these animals shod with straw, and musical with little bells.

Most of the street cleaners in New-York city are Italians, and in the veins of each of these laborers is some of the blood of the Scipios, the Cæsars, and the Orsini, for, like other great folks, they sowed their blood freely.

Vermont horses are degenerating. It is proposed to raise $50,000 to restore the stock. The same plan is in operation in Ireland, but a slight mistake is made in paying the officers a salary greater than the whole capital.

The present is the greatest maple sugar season Vermont has experienced "within the memory of the oldest inhabitant." *The Argus* says that Sylvanus Morse of East Montpelier is the maple sugar king of the State. He has 2,750 trees tapped, and thus far has made 700 to 1,000 pounds. His total product this year will probably be from five to six tuns. The sugar product is equally great throughout the whole State.

REAL ESTATE.

NEW-YORK, Monday, April 6, 1868.

Nothing was done in Real Estate in this city to-day. Not a single sale of New-York property took place. Business in Brooklyn, however, was very brisk, and made up in some measure for the depression here. Mr. James Cole's Son sold a large amount of property belonging to the estate of the late John G. Bergen. The City Salesrooms were well filled, and the bidding very lively. The prices may be said to have been generally good. The sales which are advertised to take place to-morrow, both in quantity and quality, give promise of its being one of the largest day's sales that have occurred this season.

BROOKLYN.

BY JAMES COLE'S SON.

Four lots on Thirty-eighth-st. and four lots on Thirty-seventh st., 154 ft. from Eighth-ave., 25x100 feet, for $115 each, to William Sweeny. Eight lots adjoining, same size and price each, to J. W. Kelly. Twenty-three lots adjoining last, same size, for $110, to R. Lott. Four lots on corner of Thirty-second-st. and Fifth-ave., 25x100 ft. each, for $400, to D. Glacking. Two gores between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth sts., for $200 each, to J. J. Drake. Two gores on Thirty eighth st., near Eighth ave., for $150 each, [illegible] the same gentleman for $110 each. Four lots on Thirty-second st., near Fifth ave., 25x100 ft., for $315, to D. Glacking. Four lots on Thirty-fourth-st., and four on Thirty-third st., 100 ft. from Fifth-ave., for $250 each, to James McMurray. Four lots on corner of Third ave. and Thirty-seventh-st., 25x100 ft. each, for $440, to R. Lott. Five lots on Thirty fourth-st., and five on Thirty-third st., for $250 each, to W. Sweeny. Six lots on Thirty-fourth-st. and six on Thirty-third-st., 125 feet from Fourth ave., for $200 each, to James McMurray. Four lots on corner of Fourth-ave. and Thirtieth-st., 25x100 ft. each for $395 each, to J. G. Latimer. House and four lots on Thirtieth-st., 175 ft. from Fourth ave., lots 25x100 ft. each, for $2,500, to J. Locke. Five lots adjoining, same size, to J. Swan for $350 each. Three lots on Thirty-sixth-st., 100 ft. from Third-ave., 20x100.2 ft. each, for $310, to J. Locke. Two lots adjoining, same size, $350 each, to J. Locke. Four lots on Third-ave., 75 ft. from Thirty-seventh-st., for $375, to J. Locke. Four lots on Thirtieth-st., near Fourth ave., 25x155.6 ft. each, for $325 each, to J. J. Drake. Four lots on Thirtieth-st., 185 ft. from Third-ave., for $345 each, to S. Larnard. Four lots on corner of Thirty-fourth-st. and Fourth-ave., 25x100 ft. each, for $220 each, to S. Larnard. One lot on Twenty-third-st., 235 ft. from Fourth ave., for $650, to R. Lott.

Persons having real estate for sale or to let, and those desirous of purchasing or renting such property, will find it to their interest to advertise in THE TRIBUNE. Its aggregate circulation exceeds that of any other newspaper, and in addition to this advantage THE TRIBUNE will be found, not only in New-York and all its cities and villages, but in every State and Territory within the Union. The advertisement should be made as brief as will allow of the advantage offered being clear to the reader. We would especially dwell on the fact that the subscribers for the three editions of THE TRIBUNE, Semi-Weekly, and Weekly, comprise individuals in every profession or business; consequently advertisements in each disseminate among all classes. THE TRIBUNE devotes especial attention to the reports of real estate both in the city and in every part of the State, thus adding greatly to the value of its columns as an advertising medium. The charges for advertising are as follows: DAILY TRIBUNE, 25 cents per line for a single insertion; WEEKLY TRIBUNE, $1 50 per line; SEMI WEEKLY TRIBUNE, 25 cents per line.

Real Estate For Sale.

ALL WANTING FARMS—Good soil, mild climate, 34 miles south of Philadelphia; price only $25 per acre. Also, Improved Farms. Hundreds are settling. Information sent free. Address C. K. LANDIS, Vineland, New-Jersey.

A PROFITABLE BUSINESS or INVESTMENT.—$6,000 cash will buy a large handsome HOUSE, in excellent order, and admirably adapted for a boarding-house or hotel, in Jacksonville, Fla. Leased for $900 per annum till Oct. 1; can be rented for more. For photograph and particulars apply to the Rev. CRAMMOND KENNEDY, No. 30 Vesey-st., third door. No agent need notice.

DELAWARE. DELAWARE.

Money made in growing FRUITS and VEGETABLES.

For Descriptive Pamphlet on the Resources of the State, send 50 cents to HENRY T. WILLIAMS,

Office of the Independent, N. Y. City.

FARM, FRUIT AND CRANBERRY LANDS, Houses and Lots, improved and unimproved Water Powers, for sale in the rapidly improving settlement of MANCHESTER, 50 miles from New-York, on railroad to Philadelphia. Good soil, good water, and mild and healthy climate. No fever and ague. Price, $20 per acre, one fifth cash, and the balance in five years. Information sent free. Address JOHN R. SCHULTZE, General Manager, Manchester, Ocean Co., N. J.

Or, FRANK G. BROWN, No. 58 Broadway, N. Y. P. O. Box [illegible].

FOR SALE a DAIRY FARM, 212 Acres, on Cayuga Creek, will be sold in parts; 70 acres timber; 12 miles from Buffalo, 12 from Erie Railway. Address D. EWELL, Alden, Erie Co., New-York.

FORTUNE.—Land Town Site, 480 Acres; beautiful Prairie; fine stream with water power; center of the county. Terms easy. State lines. Rare opportunity. W. H. RAYMOND, New-Canaan, Ct.

GENERAL LAND AGENCY—LINCOLN, NEBRASKA. Best of references given. A. J. CROPSEY.

MISSOURI—1868—For Descriptive Pamphlet and State Map, send 25 cents to SANTEE & WHEAT, Surveyors and Land Agents, Dallas, Mo.

SEND STAMP, and get Descriptive List of FARMS (and prices) FOR SALE IN OHIO. Has also for sale at a discount $20,000 in notes, doubly secured by mortgage on good farms. H. N. BANCROFT, Real Estate Agent, Jefferson, Ashtabula Co., Ohio.

VIRGINIA and West-Virginia LANDS for SALE. Address SMITH & WALTON, Charlestown, Jefferson Co., West-Virginia.

VIRGINIA LANDS

VERY CHEAP.

HOMES IN THE OLD DOMINION.

All wanting Farms in Virginia can be suited by applying to

J. J. QUACKENBUSH,

Petersburg, Virginia,

or FRAZIER, BROOKS & Co.,

No. 1 Barclay st., New-York.

1,200,000 ACRES Stock, Grain, and Fruit FARMS, and unimproved Lands, in all parts of the West.

Send stamp for descriptive catalogue.

H. D. EDWARDS, Normal, McLean Co., Illinois.

Real Estate For Sale.

GREAT SALE OF

SELECTED KANSAS LANDS!

AT AUCTION!

IN TRACTS NOT EXCEEDING 160 ACRES.

SALE COMMENCING JUNE 2d, 1868, IN THE CITY OF LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

The subscriber will sell at auction, to the highest bidder, as above, in the City of Lawrence, commencing June 2, 1868, about SIXTY THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND, most of which is in Osage County, Kansas. These lands are a part of the celebrated Sac and Fox Indian Reservation, abounding in choice selections of timber, are generally well watered, and embrace some of the finest quarries of building stone and most extensive deposits of coal in the entire State. The Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division, is in close proximity on the north, the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Railway on the east (both built and in operation), while the Neosho Valley Railway on the west, and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway, running DIRECTLY THROUGH THESE LANDS, are under contract and now being built. TITLE PERFECT, by patent direct from Government. Terms of sale: One-fourth cash, balance in three equal payments with annual interest. Bond given for deed on full payment; or (at option of purchaser) one-third cash, balance in two equal payments, with annual interest secured by bond and mortgage. Situate as these lands are, in the center of the State, and contiguous to all its large cities, and surrounded by railways, probably such facilities for securing choice selections of lands for actual settlement and homes were never afforded at any sale heretofore held in Kansas. Maps and lists of lands to be sold will be furnished by the subscriber on application (by letter or otherwise) at Attica, New-York.

R. S. STEVENS.

☞ Maps and lists can also be had of the following persons, viz.: A. B. Havens, esq., Land Agent, Leavenworth, Kansas; Chas. Chadwick, esq., Attorney at Law, Lawrence, Kansas; D. F. Mitchell, esq., Land Agent, Lawrence, Kansas; Wm. Crowell esq., Merchant, Paola, Kansas; P. P. Elder & Co., Bankers, Ottawa Kansas; O. H. Sheldon, esq., Land Agent, Burlingame, Kansas; James Rogers esq., Land Agent, Burlingame, Kansas; P. B. Plumb, esq., Editor, Emporia, Kansas; M. G. Fairbanks, esq., Merchant, Topeka, Kansas.

RICH KANSAS LANDS FOR SALE.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, E. D.

LAND DEPARTMENT, LAWRENCE, Kansas, Jan. 1868.

THIS COMPANY NOW OFFERS FOR SALE

ALL THE LANDS

GRANTED TO IT BY CONGRESS, FROM THE STATE LINE OF MISSOURI AND KANSAS, TO AND INCLUSIVE OF THE COUNTY OF SALINE,

And will at an early day put into market the lands farther West.

THE LOW PRICE AND EASY TERMS

At which these lands may be purchased put them

WITHIN THE REACH OF EVERY ONE WHO WANTS A HOME.

Located along the valleys of the

KANSAS, REPUBLICAN, AND SMOKY HILL RIVERS,

And their numerous tributaries, and within the limits of 20 miles on each side of the

GREAT CONTINENTAL RAILWAY.

These lands offer to the immigrant

ALL THE ADVANTAGES OF A RAPIDLY DEVELOPING, HEALTHY, AND RICH COUNTRY.

TERMS OF SALE:

These lands are sold for CASH or on CREDIT. Credit sales are one-fifth cash down, the balance, with six per cent interest thereon, payable as follows:

EXAMPLE:

40 acres, say at $10 per acre, will cost $400.

	Principal.	Interest.
Cash payment	$100 00	
End of first year	[illegible]	[illegible]
End of second year	[illegible]	[illegible]
End of third year	[illegible]	[illegible]
End of fourth year	[illegible]	[illegible]
End of fifth year	[illegible]	[illegible]
	$400 00	[illegible]

☞ A deduction of 10 per cent is made for all cash. The same land may therefore be purchased for $360 cash down.

JOHN P. DEVEREUX,

Land Commissioner,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

The National Land Company will supply pamphlets containing maps and descriptions of the lands, and information in relation to transportation thereto, by application in person, or by mail, to

C. N. PRATT,

General Agent,

No. 2 Astor House, New-York.

VIRGINIA FARMS—Now is the time to purchase FARMS in Virginia. All persons desirous of settling there will be furnished with full information by addressing the undersigned, stating the number of acres they desire to purchase, location, class of improvements, and about the price they desire to pay. FRAZIER, BROOKS & Co., No. 24 Sycamore-st., Petersburg, Virginia.

To Farmers and Others.

A FINE pair of Yearling ELK.—For particulars, address HENRY H. WHITING, Gatesville, Jilly Co., Kansas.

A FIRST-CLASS FARM MILL—Very efficient, durable, and low priced, both hand and power. Send for circulars. Manufactured by LANE BROTHERS, Washington, N. Y.

BEES.—Imported and home-reared ITALIAN QUEENS. Prices reduced. Send stamp for circular and price list. M. QUINBY, St. Johnsville, Montgomery Co., N. Y.

CRANBERRY VINES—New Variety.—They produced last season, on poor upland, over one barrel to the square rod. Price for 100 plants, $2; 1,000, $15; 10,000, $50. Will be sent by mail to any address on receipt of price, properly packed, with circular giving full directions and history of the plant. N. Y. Farmers' Club please inspect at proprietor's expense. Address SAMUEL C. HAWKINS, Patchogue, Long Island, N. Y.

CHOICE GARDEN and FLOWER SEEDS BY MAIL, FROM THE SEED AND HORTICULTURAL WAREHOUSE OF B. K. BLISS & SON, No. 41 PARK ROW, late office of "The American Agriculturist," also No. 231 Main-st., Springfield, Mass.

The following collections have been sent out from our establishment for the past 14 years, and are favorably known in every section of the country. They contain the choicest varieties of easy culture, and cannot fail to give satisfaction to the purchaser. They will be mailed post paid to any address in the Union upon receipt of the price affixed.

FLOWER SEEDS.

Collection No. 1 contains 20 choice varieties of Annuals, $1.

Collection No. 2 contains 20 choice varieties of Biennials and Perennials, $1.

Collection No. 3 contains 10 extra varieties of Annuals and Perennials, embracing many of the newest and choicest in cultivation, $1.

Collection No. 4 contains five very choice varieties, selected from prize flowers, of English Pansies, German, Carnation, and Picotee Pinks, Verbenas, Truffaut's French Asters, Double Hollyhocks, $1.

Any one remitting $3 will receive the four Assortments, postage free.

GARDEN VEGETABLE SEEDS.

Collection No. 5 contains 25 varieties, $3 50.

Collection No. 6 contains 33 varieties, $2.

Collection No. 7 contains 15 varieties, $1.

For contents of collections, see page 90 in our

CELEBRATED SEED CATALOGUE AND GUIDE TO THE FLOWER AND KITCHEN GARDEN,

containing 172 pages of closely printed matter, beautifully illustrated with upward of 100 engravings, of flowers and vegetables, and a descriptive list of upward of 2,500 varieties of *Garden, Field, and Flower Seeds*, and 150 varieties of *French Hybrid Gladiolus*, and other *Summer flowering bulbs*, with explicit directions for their culture, and much other useful information upon the subject of Gardening generally, a copy of which will be mailed, postpaid, to all applicants upon receipt of 25 cents.

We also publish a Priced Seed Catalogue and Gardener's Almanac combined, which will be mailed to all applicants inclosing a three-cent stamp. Address as above,

B. K. BLISS & SON,

P. O. Box No. 5,712.

DOOLITTLE RASPBERRY, $8 per 1,000 for 5,000 or more; Wilson Blackberry, root cuttings, $10 per 1,000. Warranted genuine. Address JAMES O. RANSOM, Hammonton, N. J.

EXTRA SIZE IONA VINES, three years old, cheap. Address A. & J. HAMMOND, Geneva, N. Y.

EARLY SEBEC POTATOES—Choice lot, $6 per bbl. Also Cranberry Plants the very best Cape Cod variety. Al Hamburg, $6 per bbl., well packed in moss. Dr. B. H. STEVENS, Essex, Conn.

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AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE. Unsurpassed for all kinds of Crops, Lawns, Gardens, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Strawberries, &c. For certificates see pamphlets. Price $55 per tun. Address orders to J. A. ELLIS, No. 13 South Delaware ave., Philadelphia.

GARDEN SEEDS of the best quality, as grown by us, forwarded by mail without extra charge. Our Illustrated manual furnished on application.

MAUPAY, HACKER & Co., Seed Growers and Importers,

Nos. 933 and 935 Market-st., Philadelphia.

GRAPE VINES.—With other varieties, we have 100,000 Concord Grape Vines at $15 per 100; Isabella same age, $6 per 100, Concord Grape Cuttings, $4 per 1,000, and other Grape Woods; Jucunda, Durand Metcalf and other Strawberries; Houghton Gooseberries and Cherry Currants, all at low prices. Also, the "Walter" Grape, to be delivered next Fall. FERRIS & CAYWOOD,

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

GRAPE VINES.

The four best kinds are IONA, ISRAELLA, DELAWARE, DIANA. The two most valuable are IONA and ISRAELLA.

The one most excellent and valuable, and able to afford much more enjoyment than all of the others combined, is IONA.

The highest claims of excellence in all points that have been made for the IONA are now generally well understood, established as facts, and acknowledged.

It ripens very early (on mature vines as early as the Delaware, and earlier than the Concord), and in hardiness, constancy of productiveness, and perfect ripening of its abundant crops, it is unsurpassed, while equaling the best European kinds in the excellence of its fruit and wine.

There are two other important facts that are also well established: First, that in order to attain the most eminent success in the cultivation of these two most estimable kinds, the best quality of plants must be had at the beginning. Second, that this good reputation has been built up and established by the hundreds of thousands of first-quality plants that have been sent out from the Iona establishment during the past four years.

I now offer plants of the above kinds, of best quality for early and abundant bearing in garden and vineyard, and also plants of high quality for general planting, at prices much less than the cost of production. It is anticipated that, in consequence of the general depression, vineyard-planting, which has heretofore absorbed all the plants of these kinds that could be procured, will be greatly restricted the present Spring. In consequence, the anticipated surplus is offered at prices lower than can ever be expected again.

The present is the opportune time for obtaining vines for abundant family supply of this best of fruits for six months' continuance, and the best way to get them is by the formation of large clubs. In large quantities, they can be had at half the cost of production or less.

The Pamphlet, which is sent with the Price-Lists and Club propositions (all for a stamp), contains a great variety of statements and matters that all who delight in the prospect of good Grapes will find interesting, and especially a most valuable and interesting letter from Mr. William Griffith, who has the largest Iona and Israella vineyard that has yet arrived at bearing age.

The safe arrival of the vines, either by mail or express, is always guaranteed.

HARRISON and EARLY GOODRICH SEED POTATOES.—Harrisons, $3 per bush., $9 per bbl.; Goodrich, $2 50 per bush., $7 per bbl., delivered at station. JAMES BARTON, Bloomsburg, Columbia Co., Penn.

HARRISON POTATOES—A limited supply of this celebrated variety. EARLY GOODRICH, SEBEC, WHITE SPROUTS, and all other Standard Potatoes for Planting. Pure Seed and True to Name.

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No. 4 Arch-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

50,000 DOOLITTLE Black Cap Raspberry PLANTS, at $8 per M. Address STRONG & SHARLE, Onondaga Valley, N. Y.

To Farmers and Others.

KNOX FRUIT FARM AND NURSERIES. 150 ACRES DEVOTED TO SMALL FRUITS. NEW-YORK and PHILADELPHIA MARKETS SUPPLIED WITH THEIR FINEST GRAPES AND BERRIES FROM OUR ESTABLISHMENT. Descriptive and Illustrative Catalogue of 64 pages, giving valuable information in reference to their culture, furnished to all applicants inclosing 10 cents. J. KNOX, Box No. 155 Pittsburgh, Penn.

PLANTS BY MAIL—For $5 I will send six choice varieties of Pear grafts, ½ doz. Cherry, and ½ doz. La Versaillaise Currants. Send for a price list. Address P. T. QUINN, Newark, N. J.

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RARE CHANCE.—Young Raspberry and Blackberry Plants, sent postpaid, and with proper care; warranted to succeed. Also an immense stock of Grape Vines, Strawberries, &c., leading varieties, very low. Send for our Spring Circular. C. E. & J. S. PETTS Elwood, N. J.

READ THIS!—George Perry's Patent, Feb. 11, 1868—IMPROVEMENT IN GRAPE CULTURE—An abundant crop every year, and no ROT or MILDEW. We do not hesitate to pronounce it far in advance of any System of Culture now in practice. Full particulars and One Dozen Concord Grape Vines sent upon receipt of $5.
Agents wanted. Territory will be sold. Address GRANVILLE S. PERRY, Georgetown, Conn.

R. H. ALLEN & Co. have just published a new edition of their large Catalogue of FARM, HORTICULTURAL, and MISCELLANEOUS TOOLS, SEEDS, and FERTILIZERS. A large and handsome volume of about 300 pages, and nearly 600 engravings, describing and illustrating all the important IMPLEMENTS for GENERAL HUSBANDRY, the GARDEN, FRUIT GROWING, &c., &c. It will be sent with a full price list, post paid, through the mail, on receipt of $1. Address R. H. ALLEN & Co., Nos. 189 and 191 Water-st., New York. P. O. Box No. 376.

STINGER'S SEEDLING STRAWBERRY—The best of market berries. First premium of Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, June, 1867. For description and prices, apply to MAUPAY, HACKER & Co., Seed Growers, Philadelphia.

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CRESYLIC SOAP.

A COMPLETE DISINFECTANT, SURE INSECT DESTROYER, AND CURE FOR SKIN DISEASES, &c.

Cresylic Acid, well known as certain in its effects for the above purposes, is now for the first time made *available for common use.* It is combined to form soap by the undersigned, Patentees and Manufacturers, whose family soaps have long been a staple article in the market.

THE CRESYLIC SOAP has been thoroughly tested before offering it to the public, and is found completely effective for

- 1st.—LAUNDRY PURPOSES. It gives unsurpassed whiteness to clothing, without injury to the fabric.
- 2d.—IT COMPLETELY DISINFECTS clothing or other articles from all contagious matter, whether from SMALL POX, CHOLERA, TYPHUS FEVER, or any other disease. It is used for this purpose in the New York Hospital and other public institutions.
- 3d.—IT DESTROYS AND REPELS INSECTS, as Bedbugs, Roaches, Ants, Flies, etc., in Rooms, Weevil in Grain, Fleas, Ticks, Lice, etc., on Animals and Poultry, Slugs, Bugs, Caterpillars, Bark Lice, Aphides, etc. on Plants. It is the most efficacious and safest Sheep Dip known, and will keep flies from all wounds and sores washed with it.
- 4th.—IT WILL PREVENT SMUT in Wheat, Mildew on Vines, and other fungus growth.
- 5th.—IT CLEANSES ULCERS and other Sores, and will cure Foot Rot in Sheep, Mange in Dogs, Itch, Ringworm, and other Skin Diseases.

Sold in 1 lb canisters	at	50 cents.
Sold in 3 lb canisters	at	$1 00
Sold in 5 lb canisters	at	1 25
Sold in 10 lb canisters	at	2 25
Sold in 50 lb kegs	at	10 00

For Sale by Grocers, Seedsmen, Agricultural Dealers, Druggists, etc., and by the Manufacturers. JAS. BUCHAN & Co., No. 190 Elizabeth st., New York.

WORTHY of all FARMERS' ATTENTION. BROWNING'S EXCELSIOR PHOSPHATE is without doubt the best Fertilizer in the market, and is the only Fertilizer that varies in its composition, according to the crop for which it is intended to be used. Pamphlets giving full particulars furnished free of charge, by addressing the manufacturer, GEO. L. BROWNING, No. 20 Market st., Camden, N. J. The manufacturer is a practical Farmer.

POLITICAL.

RHODE ISLAND.

FULL RETURNS, REVISED AND CORRECTED—GEN. BURNSIDE RE-ELECTED BY AN INCREASED MAJORITY.

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—PROVIDENCE COUNTY.

	1868. Burnside.	1868. Pierce.	1867. Burnside.	1867. Pierce.
Providence	2679	1136	1726	637
Smithfield	602	191	570	168
N. Providence	718	619	578	144
Woonsocket	331	143	302	24
Cumberland	210	117	208	125
Pawtucket	297	208	193	104
Scituate	234	128	183	34
Cranston	161	326	148	283
Burrillville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	63
Foster	146	60	117	19
Johnston	63	119	78	133
East Providence	70	188	57	100
Gloucester	85	190	59	173
Total	5882	3717	4181	2027
WASHINGTON COUNTY.				
S. Kingstown	271	291	288	294
N. Kingstown	279	254	232	98
Westerly	279	37	248	21
Hopkinton	213	29	217	11
Richmond	136	130	113	10
Charlestown	94	74	81	31
Exeter	78	38	75	33
Total	1355	843	1246	415
NEWPORT COUNTY.				
Newport	509	153	430	131
Portsmouth	131	38	131	23
Little Compton	206	5	100	10
Tiverton	68	37	89	51
Middletown	91	21	77	16
Jamestown	46	38	37	28
New-Shoreham	84	79	83	17
Total	1228	270	958	201
KENT COUNTY.				
Warwick	381	180	256	136
Coventry	213	67	222	70
East Greenwich	232	145	159	99
West Greenwich	126	56	114	28
Total	951	478	751	333
BRISTOL COUNTY.				
Warren	227	195	209	169
Bristol	303	98	143	36
Barrington	92	47	91	15

Ruby, from Galveston County, is a young man of good education, and possesses energy and independence of character. He was formerly a teacher in Louisiana.

NORTH CAROLINA.

THE CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.

A writer in *The Cincinnati Commercial* gives the following information:

Mr. French, a member of the Constitutional Convention, has been nominated for Congress from the 1st District. There were several aspirants in the field. Mr. French is at present a citizen of Washington City, visits North Carolina periodically as a tax collector. He formerly resided in Ohio, and edited a paper in Lake County, and was a member of the Legislature. Some years ago he was appointed by Secretary Chase as collector of cotton tax. He is a good writer, fair speaker, and a respectable gentleman. His nomination is equivalent to an election, as the negroes are largely in the majority. He will, probably, not get 50 white votes in the district.

Col. Heaton is the candidate of the Newberne District, formerly represented by Ed. R. Stanley. He is a good legislator, liberal and magnanimous in his views, and will certainly be elected.

A. H. Jones has been nominated in the Mountain District. This is an excellent nomination. Mr. Jones is a native Carolinian, a fire-tried Unionist, and has the confidence of all loyal men. He was arrested during the war for his loyalty, and confined in Libby Prison. After his escape he raised a company, or a regiment, in defense of the Federal flag, which he commanded with great credit. Mr. Jones is at present editor of a paper published at Asheville, in this State. This will be his reelection.

The nomination for this District has caused some excitement. Mr. Dewees, who aspires to represent us in Congress, was, a few months ago, a Second Lieutenant in the army, and more recently a Register in Bankruptcy. He served with distinction in the war against the Rebellion, and gained some reputation for gallantry. He would not make a bad Congressman; if he cannot speak for his constituents, he can certainly vote with the Republicans. *The Sentinel* newspaper of to-day assails him with great bitterness. It charges him with buying off James H. Harris, the colored orator, who was promised, and who expected, the nomination. According to *The Sentinel's* version, Dewees went to Washington and procured from a couple of Republican Congressmen a letter declaring that it was not advisable for Mr. Harris, or any colored man, to aspire yet to so high a position. On his return Dewees exhibited this document, which surprised and confounded Harris and his friends.

The Sentinel has it that Harris became very indignant, avowing his determination, if tricked and defeated, that he would run as an independent candidate. By some mysterious power a sudden change came over him, and he very blandly declined the nomination in favor of Dewees.

THE VICE-PRESIDENCY.

The Madison (Wis.) *State Journal* says: For Vice-President we want a candidate who is a National man, and in whom the Republicans of the whole country feel not only confidence, but a warm and cordial sentiment of personal regard. Who is the man? Who does not know that it is Schuyler Colfax! The only reason that his has not been the name most prominently urged all over the country from the first, has been the circumstance that Gen. Grant is usually regarded as a Western man. We do not think the claims of locality can be properly urged against Mr. Colfax, nor do we think there is a disposition to urge them. We see his nomination favored by newspapers published in New-York, in New-England, and other Eastern States. The first choice, we believe, of a large majority of the Republican party, he is the second choice of the remainder. If this be so, what doubt can there be of the propriety of his nomination?

The South Haven (Mich.) *Sentinel* says: As great care should be taken in nominating a Vice-President as President. The Convention should consider whether the nominee be a man of such spotless personal character, as true in word and deed, that he can be wholly trusted. He should be well known to the whole country for ability, and endeared by public service and political fidelity. If he possesses all these essential qualities, every honest citizen can gladly support him; but if he is only a partisan politician, with no evidence of statesmanlike ability, and plotting to secure a nomination, if elected, the country must suffer. A man of local, limited reputation is not wanted by the people, but one whose name is his credential, and there are many in the country in whose sagacity and fidelity the people confide. The Hon. Schuyler Colfax of Indiana possesses all these elements of ability, and his frank, simple, dignified, independent, and faithful public career are unmistakable evidences of his noble principles and valuable services to his country. We trust the delegates to the National Republican Nominating Convention will place Gen. Grant and Mr. Colfax in nomination, believing them to be the most suitable persons to fill those high and responsible positions, and that they will succeed in restoring such peace and harmony as the nation has enjoyed in former years.

The Woodbury (N. J.) *Constitution* says: Thrice have a great party been deceived in the election of Vice-Presidents who were false to the principles upon which they were elected. And now another election is before us. A number of eminent Republicans, good men, have been named, in whom the country have confidence. But among them all, no man stands higher than Schuyler Colfax, the very able Speaker of the House of Representatives, from Illinois. All his antecedents are good. He has proved himself from the first a most trustworthy man, and of unimpeachable integrity. His fine talents, practical training, and long experience in public affairs qualify him for the high post his countrymen desire him to occupy. He possesses, too, the confidence of the people to a degree of which few public men can boast. And especially is he popular in the great West. As a Republican, he has been faithful and true to the principles of the party. In his hands the interests of the nation would be perfectly safe. If, after carefully looking over the whole field, the National Convention should deem Mr. Colfax the man, the people will have a guarantee in his past political career, his devotion to principle, and his integrity and purity of character, that the great trust which shall devolve upon him will be faithfully discharged.

The Ann Arbor (Mich.) *Peninsular Courier* says: We know by bitter experience that Copperheads let nothing—not even human life—stand in the way of the accomplishment of their ends. And should the pistol or dagger of the assassin find its way to the heart of Gen. Grant, or poison, as in the cases of Harrison and Taylor, do its dread work, the nation would not be left with an imbecile or traitor at its head; but a man in whom all have confidence—a man of the highest type of statesmanship and incapable of treachery of any kind—the Hon. Schuyler Colfax. A true man must be chosen for Vice-President; and among all men in public life a truer or purer man than Mr. Colfax cannot be found.

The Wilmington (Del.) *Commercial* says: Should the claims of locality be yielded by the old Middle States to the superior enthusiasm of the West, and Judge Kelley, Gov. Fenton, ex-Gov. Curtin, and the other gentlemen brought forward by their friends, be retired from the field as candidates for Vice-President, two Western men will become especially prominent. These are Senators Wade and Speaker Colfax. The nomination of the latter on the ticket with Grant, by the Indiana Republicans, has brought him prominently before the country for the Vice-Presidency, indicating authoritatively, too, that his friends do not at all propose him for the first place. Mr. Colfax is a strong man with the people everywhere. His reputation is national, and we cannot name a popular leader who would inspire so much fire and enthusiasm among the younger legions of the Republican party.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

The Democrats, in computing the strength of their party in New-Hampshire, must have included in it the whole Republican party, judging from the majority they expected to get. It is as great a mistake as was made by the clerk of a miserly merchant in computing the profits of his house during the preceding year. The merchant, surprised at the great amount, cast his eyes over the figures and exclaimed, "You scoundrel, you've added up the year of our Lord along with the dollars!"

The Delaware Republican State Convention is to meet at Dover on the 22d of April.

The Rhode Island House of Representatives on Monday adopted a resolution submitting to the people two propositions of amendment to the Constitution of the State, the first extending the right of suffrage to naturalized citizens who served in the war and have been honorably discharged, and the second extending the same right to all naturalized citizens upon the same conditions as native citizens.

In the VIIIth Illinois Congressional District among the names mentioned for Member of the next election are the Hon. S. S. Cullom, the present member, Judge Parks, Col. McNultee, and Jesse W. Fell.

Richard H. Whiteley, the Republican candidate for Congress in the Georgia Second District, in his letter of acceptance, pledges himself to advocate equal justice and equal rights to all men, and expresses his earnest desire to see the Union, formed by the fathers of the Republic, and baptized anew in the blood of their descendants, restored, strengthened, and perpetuated.

for the repeal. Every person who rides frequently in the city railway cars knows whether the colored fellow-passengers have, in the main, done anything to merit this attempted lapse into wrong and injustice, and all can judge for themselves. But how pitiful the predicament of a party that used to have such game as banks and tariffs to fight, that now has no nobler purpose than to prevent inoffensive blacks from getting the benefit of their seven cents worth of car-riding.

The Democrats are playing a singular game in Louisiana. Not having a ghost of a chance of electing a State ticket of their own, they are doing what they can to divide the Republicans, and have succeeded only so far as to induce an old planter by the name of Taliaferro (who, in secession days, believed in the Union with slavery, but not in secession,) to run for Governor. The Democrats will not indorse him openly, though, being an old slaveholder and in many respects one of them, they will do so covertly.

Ohio Democrats do not like the present Adjutant-General of the State, and to get rid of him they propose to pass an act in the Legislature abolishing the office. Having got rid of him they can then reëstablish it and appoint a Democrat.

The Democrats of Londonderry, N. H., supported a colored man for one of their town officers at the late election. The Republicans did not vote for him, and so he was defeated.

The Cook County (Ill.) Democratic Convention, unanimously indicated Pendleton as their choice for the Presidency.

Mr. T. C. Thackston has sold *The Tobacco Plant* to Mr. Wm. Townes Boyd, by whom the name of the paper has been changed to *Quid Nunc?*—the new editor enforcing the joke by informing his readers that "there remains but a *quid* of the old *Tobacco Plant*." Mr. Boyd promises to have but little to do with Federal politics.

The New-Hampshire Telegraph learns that two Democrats of Bennington, Geo. A. Whittemore and Alfred Rogers, witnesses for one Campbell in procuring naturalization papers in the Police Court in Nashua, were arrested last week on a complaint for perjury, and examined before a justice in Bennington, who ordered them to recognize for their appearance at Amherst next month. The case was so clear that Campbell absconded immediately after election.

The result of the charter election in Jordan, N. Y., is a splendid triumph for the Republicans, whose candidates for President, Trustee, Collector, and Police Constable, are elected. The Republican majorities are as follows: President, W. C. Rodgers, 19 majority; John L. Putnam, Trustee, 34 majority; W. White, Collector, 30 majority; — White, Police Constable, 28 majority. Democratic majorities on Trustees and Treasurer, from one to nine. The whole number of votes polled was 275.

"Patsy Evans," known in the prize fighting circles as "The Rondout Infant," has been elected by the Democrats to fill the position of Constable in Kingston.

Nathan H. Weeks, for several years representative of Woodstock and Lincoln, in the New-Hampshire Legislature, has a seldom paralleled popularity, receiving at the recent election every vote cast.

Portland, Me., has a Mayor at last. In the City Council, on Thursday, the Independent Republicans voted the straight ticket, and Capt. Jacob McLellan, Republican, was elected Mayor by 19 votes against 8 for W. E. Putnam, the Democratic candidate.

Gen. B. F. Kelly declines to be the Republican candidate for Governor of West Virginia, and recommends the nomination of Gen. I. H. Duval as a man of unblemished character, good judgment, unquestioned integrity, and excellent administrative ability.

THE ARTIST'S DREAM OF DEATH.

BY EDWIN ARNOLD

[These lines were suggested by a sketch by J. E. Millais, R. A., representing Death shooting fiery arrows by night into a walled town. Compare Homer, Iliad A. 50—53.]

I.

How did it come to his mind? the fleshless and horrible dream—
Gruesome, cruel, and weird—making the murk more grim;
Standing stark-naked in bone, which the starlight sets a-gleam—
Shooting his shot at the town, the little town silent and dim!

a bullock whose quarters will weigh 8 cwt., at 15 cents a pound, amounts to $120:

	Cents per pound.
Extra Beef	20 @—
The next best on sale to-day	19 @19½
That generally rated first quality	18½ @19
Medium, or good, fair quality	17½ @18
That of ordinary thin Steers, Oxen, and Cows	16 @17
Inferior or lowest grade of Cattle	14 @15½
The general average of the market to-day estimated at	17½ @18
Extreme range of prices from	14½ @20
The most of the sales are from	17 @19

WHERE THE CATTLE ARE FROM.—New-York, 282; Pennsylvania, 137; Ohio, 96; Michigan, 103; Indiana, 10; Illinois, 3,174; Texas, 70; Massachusetts, 48; Iowa, 91; Missouri, 24; Kentucky, 89; New-Jersey, 9; Canada, 225—Total, 4,463.

They came by the following routes: Erie Railroad, 1,880; Hudson River Railroad, 1,274; Harlem Railroad, 30; New-Haven Railroad, 40; Camden and Amboy Railroad, 47; New-Jersey Central Railroad, 1,166; by Hudson River boats, 3; on foot, 12;—Total, 4,452. About 1,600 were in the yards on Monday.

REMARKS ABOUT BEEF CATTLE.—The total number this week, 4,514 head, compares with 4,347 head last week, and with 5,511 head, average per week last year, and with 4,704 for the corresponding week one year ago. The number sold to-day at the One-hundredth-st. market, 1,600 head, compares with 1,100 head last week, and with 2,202 head, the average per week last year, and with 2,820 head at market one year ago.

We are still having a light run of cattle, the average for a month past being only 4,107, or 1,138 less than the weekly average of 1867. The average for the corresponding four weeks of last year was 4,760 per week. The advance during that time was ½c. ⅌ lb, whereas it is now 1c., in the face of hard times for the working classes to purchase beef at the prices. Under the same circumstances of the previous year, nearly another cent would be added to the price. There is, however, a better feeling already manifested, many of the laboring classes heretofore out of employment and unable to buy meat now finding work. It is expected that the demand for beef at the close of Lent next week will call for an increased number, and if they are not forthcoming, still higher rates must obtain. The supply at One hundredth st. to-day was only 1,600 head, and a portion of them were hurried through to help a comparatively bare market, instead of sending them to Hudson City later in the week. Twenty-one cars came in this morning, which were shipped from Buffalo at 3 p. m. last Saturday. This may somewhat lessen the supply across the river, though 5 cars are already at Hudson City, and 86 cars are reported due at Communipaw to-morrow. The arrivals over the Southern route are likely to be somewhat free. The market to-day was the highest since April, 1866, if we except a single week in June of last year, when cattle brought nearly as much as now. Very few sales were made below 17c., and no good cattle went under 18c. per lb, while quite a number were sealed at 20c., to make 56 lb ⅌ cwt. Whole droves brought close to 19c. ⅌ lb. Had it not been for a few head of very rough stags and bulls, the market would be quoted at 17@20c. ⅌ lb. Buyers only took what they were compelled to, and the extreme prices frightened them away by 3 p. m., leaving about 60 head unsold,

SALES FOR THE WEEK.

AT FORTIETH ST.

By Hume & Elliott—650 sheep, $6,168 30; 196, $987 70; 110, $1,788 $69; 251, $2,927 50; 10, $110 04; 120, $1,136 82; 99, $611 80; 158, $1,780 80; 190, $452 16; 308, $3,777 12; 108, $1,257 37; 150, $1,638 01; 81, $782 38; 50, $560. Total, 2,196, $24,352 99. Average, $9 71.

By Samuel McGraw—139 sheep at $908 23; 148 $1,693 58; 192, $1,191 70; 213, $1,650 12; 129, $1,787 84; 90, $726 65; 521, $5,273 92; 202, $1,113 85; 170, $1,001 68; 168, $1,083 68. Total, 2,276, $16,585 88. Average, $7 41.

By James Kirby—197 sheep for $937 62; 485, $3,582 30; 418, $3,912 23; 302, $2,319 93; 198, $1,423 06; 67, $613 30; 292, $2,125 03. Total, 2,072 sheep for $14,773 69. Average, $7 13 ⅌ head.

AT COMMUNIPAW.

By Bells & Pidcock—March 23—115 Sheep, 103 lb, 9c.; 117 do., 109 lb, 9c.; 194 do., 77 lb, 7½c.; 88 do., 81 lb, 7½c.; 92 do., 83 lb, 7½c.; 192 do., 90 lb, 6½c.; 169 do., 85 lb, 8c.; 159 do., 80 lb, 8½c. March 24—158 do., 82 lb, 8½c. March 25—190 do., 68 lb, 8½c.; 169 do., 81 lb, 8½c.; 189 do., 83 lb, 8½c. March 27—161 do., 70 lb, 8c.; 186 do., 78 lb, 6½c. March 28—114 do., 83 lb, 8½c.; 61 do., 83 lb, 8½c.; 181 do., 83 lb, 8½c.; 170 do., 77 lb, 8½c.; 187 do., 78 lb, 8½c. March 30—151 do., 109 lb, 9½c.; 81 do., 78 lb, 8½c.; 11 do., 99 lb, 7c.; 90 do., 85 lb, 8½c.; 200 do., 72 lb, 7½c. April 2—160 do., 80 lb, 8½c. April 3—210 do., 80 lb, 8½c.; 62 do., 95 lb, 8½c. April 4—185 do., 98 lb, 8½c.; 94 do., 90 lb, 8½c.; 169 do., 80 lb, 6½c.

By P. S. Kase & Son—152 sheep at $1,609 67; 100, $1,276; 97, $1,229; 71, $942 30; 112, $1,160 15; 125, $291 25. Total, 690, $6,594 07. Average, $9 71 ⅌ head.

AT HUDSON CITY.

By Judd, Buckingham & Co.—188 sheep at $1,830 80; 253, $2,587 85; 166, $1,468; 361, $2,169 41; 197, $1,283 62; 113, $288 67; 38, $370 80; 177, $1,156 62; 187, $1,324 20; 168, $1,292 97; 403, $3,009 17; 155, $126 24; 318, $1,828 78. Total, 2,762, $20,410 91. Average, $7 39.

Also of sheared sheep, 178 head, $1,252; 188, $1,279 25; 213, $1,312; 238, $1,354 71. Total, 819, $5,197 96. Average, $6 30.

By Bliss & Dimmick—170 sheep, $1,190; 176, $1,242; 183, $961; 192, $1,381. Total, 730, $4,774. Average, $6 54.

AT CHAMBERLIN'S.

By Kase & Son—60 sheep, 8½c., $537 61; 123, 9½c., $1,448 91; 69, 8½c., $519 21; 75, 90, $654 75; 191, 7½c., $1,370 93; 256, 70.,

Oriental, 13½c.; Pacific, 13@14c.; Richmond's, 13½c.; Sprague's Frocks, 14½c.; Sprague's Pink Purples, 14½@15c.; Sprague's Fancies, 14c.; Sprague's Blue and White, 16@16½c.; Sprague's Shirting, 15c.; Sprague's Shirting, 56, 16c.; Simpson Mourning, 12@13c.; Troy, 7½c.; Victory, 11½c.; Wamsutta, 10c.; Waureegan Light, 13c.

Lawns are more active and firmer. The Pacific Cohoes advanced their 1,100's to 15c.

Mons. de laines are less in demand than was expected, and the market is rather weak at the current quotations, 18 cents being asked for the several makes. Challies are quoted 20 cents.

In the woolen trade there is no marked improvement. There is, however, a steady trade at better prices than were expected earlier in the season. Fine grades of cloths are in good demand and rather scarce. Slater's black cloths range from $2 70@$5 25; blue, brown, and d'thin do. $3@$6; do. blue, brown and dahlia castors, $3 50@$4 50; and 6-4 black Doeskins, $1 50@$1 25; cotton warp cloths are quoted at $1 60 for No. 1, $1 15 for No. 2, and $1 30 for No. 3. In the finer grades of fancy Cassimeres, there is a fair steady demand, mostly at paying prices; low medium qualities, as usual, are in over supply, and bring poor prices. Satinets are in rather more demand than of late. Kentucky Jeans are quiet but steady. As usual at this season, carpets are more in demand, and prices are mostly firm: Lowell Co.'s ingrain bring $1 15 for superfine, $1 50 for extra super, and $1 90 for three-ply; Hartford Co.'s, $1 15 for medium superfine, $1 30 for superfine, $1 75 for imperial three-ply, and $1 85 for extra three-ply; Brussels, $2 05 for 3 fr., $2 15 for 4 fr., and $2 25 for 5 fr.; Twilled Venetian, $1 ⅌ square-yard, and fine do. 90c.

In foreign goods there is no change. Good styles of fancy goods sell readily at good prices, otherwise prices show a yielding tendency.

$10 TO $20 A DAY GUARANTEED. Good Agents wanted to introduce our NEW STAR SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE—Stitch alike on both sides. The only first-class low priced machine in the market. We will consign machines to responsible parties, and employ energetic Agents on a salary. Full particulars and sample work furnished on application. Address W. G. WILSON & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Boston, Mass.; or St. Louis, Mo.

FUN—FOUR 50c. Samples for 3 cents. Address P. DOBY, Olney, Richland Co. Illinois.

LAMB KNITTING MACHINE

PRICE REDUCED to $58.—It sets up its own work, knits all sizes, narrows and widens, knits the heel into the stocking, and narrows off the toe complete—producing all varieties of knit goods. It is Simple, Durable, Easily Operated, and guaranteed to succeed in the hands of every purchaser. Send stamp for circular and sample stocking. JAMES D. ORNE, Gen. Agent, No. 178 State st., Rochester, N. Y.

NATIONAL DISH WASHER.

A machine that weighs only 30 lbs., and costs but $16. Will wash and dry the dishes for a family of ten persons in from five to ten minutes without wetting the fingers. Has received the unqualified commendation of The Tribune, and all who have used or seen it. Agents wanted in every county. Eastern, Southern, and Western state rights for sale. Manufactured by S. D. SIKES, No. 300 Clinton-st., Buffalo, N. Y.

FREE! $200 Our new Catalogue of Improved STENCIL DIES. MORE THAN A MONTH is being made with them. S. M. SPENCER & Co., Brattleboro, Vt.

MACHINERY.

THE GREATEST ASSORTMENT OF IRON AND WOOD WORKING MACHINERY in the country now on hand at the extensive Warerooms of the NEW YORK MACHINERY DEPOT AND NEW YORK STEAM-ENGINE COMPANY, Nos. 126 and 128 CHAMBERS-ST., opposite the Girard House, N. Y.

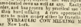
HYDRAULIC

COW-MILKER.

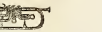
WANTED IMMEDIATELY—All who are looking for business to call and examine the HYDRAULIC COW MILKER. Pat. May 22, 1866, and Feb. 18, 1868. *A sure cure for aching hands and kicking cows.* It milks the four teats of a cow at once. It imitates the calf—draws and stops drawing to swallow. It milks cows perfectly dry in from two to three minutes. It is operated by hand, dog, horse, or other power. One man can attend several machines, milking as many cows at once. It is simple, durable and self-adjusting. Will fit any cow. Milks three-teated cows as well as any. Easily worked, not liable to get out of order, and has proven by practical use to be more agreeable to the cow than hand milking. A rare opportunity is now offered to enterprising men to make money either by traveling or locating in city or country. HYDRAULIC COW MILKING MACHINE Co., No. 300 Broadway, New York.

SUPERIOR IMITATION GOLD HUNTING WATCHES.

THE OROIDE WATCH FACTORY.



Oroide cases, a newly discovered composition, known only to ourselves, precisely like gold in appearance and keeping its color as long as worn, and as well finished as the best gold ones. These watches are in Hunting Cases, made at our own Factory, from the best materials, of the latest and most approved styles, are jeweled and well finished, with a view to the best results in regard to wear and time. For appearance, durability, and time, they have never been equaled by watches costing five times as much. Each one warranted by special certificate to keep accurate time. Price $15. Gentlemen's and Ladies' sizes. Also, Ladies' Watches, elegantly enameled, at $20, these are as rich in appearance as Gold Watches costing $175 to $300. For this small sum any one can have an excellent watch equal in appearance and as good for time as a gold one costing $150. Also, Oroide Chains, as well made as those of gold, from $2 to $6. Goods sent to any part of the United States by express. Money need not be sent with the orders, as the bills can be paid when the goods are delivered by the Express. Customers must pay all



We GUARANTEE these materials to be superior to everything heretofore used for such purposes, the fibers of Asbestos giving them strength and tenacity on the principle of hair in mortar.
ASBESTOS ROOFING, 3½ to 7½c. per square foot.
ASBESTOS ROOF COATING, 75c. and $1 per gallon.
ASBESTOS CEMENT, in 10-lb. pails, 10c. per lb.
For sale by Hardware and Paint Dealers and at Drug and general Stores. Descriptive circulars will be furnished to all who are interested in the newly-discovered uses of this wonderful mineral.
H. W. JOHNS, Patentee,
And for ten years manufacturer of Improved Roofing Materials, No. 78 William st., New York.
"We consider this invention one of great value."—[Eds. Scientific American.

TURNER'S TIC DOULOUREUX OR Universal Neuralgia PILL.

A SAFE, CERTAIN, AND Speedy Cure FOR NEURALGIA, AND ALL NERVOUS DISEASES.

Its Effects are Magical.

It is the UNFAILING REMEDY in all cases of Neuralgia Facialis, often effecting a perfect cure in less than twenty-four hours, from the use of no more than TWO OR THREE PILLS.

No other form of Neuralgia or Nervous Disease has failed to yield to this

WONDERFUL REMEDIAL AGENT.

Even in the severest cases of Chronic Neuralgia and general nervous derangements—of many years standing—affecting the entire system, its use for a few days, or a few weeks at the utmost, always affords the most astonishing relief, and very rarely fails to produce a complete and permanent cure.

It contains no drugs or other materials in the slightest degree injurious, even to the most delicate system, and can always be used with PERFECT SAFETY.

It has long been in constant use by many of our MOST EMINENT PHYSICIANS, who give it their unanimous and unqualified approval.

Sent by mail on receipt of price and postage. One package, $1, postage 6 cents. Six packages, $5, postage, 27 cents; Twelve packages, $9, postage 48 cents.

It is sold by all wholesale and retail dealers in drugs and medicines throughout the United States, and by TURNER & Co., Sole Proprietors, No. 120 Tremont-st., Boston, Mass.

THE EARLY ROSE POTATO.

THE EARLY ROSE POTATO is a seedling of the "Garnet Chili," originated in 1861, by Albert Bresee, Esq., an intelligent farmer of Vermont, and the whole stock was sold by him to D. S. Heffron, Esq., of Utica, N. Y., the well known disseminator of the "Goodrich Seedling."

In a letter to Messrs. B. K. Bliss & Son of New-York, Mr. H. says of the "Early Rose": "It has uniformly ripened ten *days earlier than the 'Early Goodrich,'* produces less small tubers, is equally healthy and productive as that justly celebrated variety, and its superior in table quality. *It is the best early potato that I have ever grown or seen,* all things considered. Skin thin, tough, of a dull bluish color, flesh white, solid and brittle, boils through quickly, very mealy."

Dr. John P. Gray, Superintendent of the N. Y. State Lunatic Asylum, speaks of the "Early Rose" in the highest terms, and fully indorses all that Mr. Heffron claims for it. He (Dr. G.) says: "*I consider it the best very early sort with which I am acquainted.*"

(Dr. Gray has none of the stock for sale, having only raised a few for Mr. Heffron.)

THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST (January number, page 10) pronounces it "*The best of all.*"

A quantity purchased (of Mr. Heffron) early in the season by Messrs. B. K. Bliss & Son of New-York, was rapidly sold by them at **$1** *per pound*, and another lot since found a ready sale at **$2 to $3** *per pound.*

Mr. Heffron recently sold his entire stock to Messrs. John L. & Stacy P. Conover of New-Jersey, of whom the undersigned purchased the stock he offers for sale.

Owing to the enormous price paid for them, and the great expense of advertising, packing and postage, the prices given below are the very lowest at which they can be sold.

TERMS—Cash, invariably to be sent with the order.

1 Pound (postage pre-paid)	$3
5 Pounds " "	13

Parties purchasing *five pounds* may easily (by cutting into single eyes and planting but one eye in a hill) have a stock of *five bushels next Fall*, and thus make a profit of more than ten times the outlay.

Orders filled in rotation as received.

No orders will receive attention unless accompanied with the cash.

Order early, as the stock is limited, and being rapidly sold.

GRAPE VINES! GRAPE VINES!!

Parties wishing to purchase Grape Vines in quantity, either for planting or for sale, are particularly requested to send for my Catalogue, as I am determined to sell cheaper than any other dealer in the United States. Address GEO. W. BEST, UTICA, N. Y.

FOREIGN NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.—In the House of Commons on Friday night, the Prime Minister, Mr. Disraeli, rose and moved an adjournment to the 20th instant. When the House should rise to-night, if in the division the Liberals should have a majority, then the House might go into Committee on the Irish Church, report progress and resume the debate on the 27th. He promised that the budget would be produced on the 23d inst. The motion was agreed to. The debate on the Irish Church was then resumed. Mr. Coleridge said it was quite possible to be a devout friend of the English Establishment, and at the same time a foe to the Established Church of Ireland. The latter was flourishing before it was endowed by the State, and was thriving now in the colonies and the world over without State aid, and would survive all establishments. The Union was, in his opinion, repealable. The Church of England was tolerant; that of Ireland was by force of circumstances bigoted and militant. It should be plucked up by the roots. The Ministers had not said it would not disestablish the Irish Church. Even Mr. Hardy, who went further than any other member of the Government, said that only in that case he would resign. Mr. Hardy, interrupting Mr. Coleridge, said the Ministry would oppose the resolve proposed by Mr. Gladstone, and would never aid the disestablishment of the Irish Church. Mr. Coleridge said the resolve was not an abstract proposition, for it would show to Ireland that England had begun to regard the question from the Irish point of view, and would right the wrongs of Ireland as they arose. When her garrison should be pensioned off, Ireland would accept the omen, the war would be over, and she would meet England on friendly terms. Disraeli said the House had been suddenly called to go into Committee for the disestablishment of the Irish Church. He had to consider the best mode of meeting this movement. He might have moved the previous question, or have met the propositions with a direct negative, denying that any change in the Irish Church was desirable. But having admitted that a beneficial change was possible, that course was impracticable. The Government had therefore moved an amendment, the obscurity of which he justified by the maxim of Sir Robert Peel, that "Ministers should never state their policy in an amendment; if attempted at length it would be cumbrous, and if brief it would be ambiguous; but they should seize the salient points and maintain them." Mr. Disraeli mentioned two points which defeat the resolves, viz., that the time was inopportune, as a commission was now examining into Church affairs, and that this Parliament was morally incompetent to settle the question. He then attacked Mr. Gladstone for his adoption of and urging the crusade against the Church at eight days notice. The act of Union was a solemn covenant between the Irish and English Protestants to be observed in all its bearings. Mr. Gladstone had appealed to the New House, but the New House could not be hoodwinked into giving up their privileges. He attacked Mr. Cranbourne and his motives, and said the only effect would be to evoke Mr. Lowe from his cave of Adullam and join him in the chorus of reciprocal malignity. But now they had the hour and the man, though somehow the man was not yet here. His remarks were on the defensive. He had never attacked any one in his life. (Cries of "Peel.") He admitted that there was something critical in the affairs of Ireland, but said there was no danger from Fenianism; that was prostrated so low that no call for revolutionary measures could be made. The Irish had always had his sympathy. He did not despise their sentimental grievance, but the Irish were not a conquered race, nor was the Church a badge of conquest. The Tory policy was one of conciliation. They had sought to aid the Catholics in order to strengthen Protestants and attain equality. It had been successful. But Mr. Gladstone proposed a change which outraged the feelings of a large and influential part of the community. What was to be thought of a statesman who should throw a firebrand into the State, and kindle the direst flames. The plan proposed was simple confiscation. Ritualists and Papists had long been plotting to seize, with the aid of the Liberal party, the supreme power of the realm, and if the present movement should succeed, the Crown itself would be in danger. Mr. Gladstone said much of the speech of the Premier was the result of a heated imagination. So far as the endowments of the Irish Church were concerned, the Liberals only proposed funding them for the benefit of the State revenues. Ireland had been for three years in a state of war. The habeas corpus was suspended, and only the great power of England had kept down disaffection. The recent Imperial State letter was a symptom of more perilous affairs abroad, and it was necessary that the House should face this question at once.

At 2:15 on Saturday morning, a division took place on Lord Stanley's amendment to postpone the consideration of Mr. Gladstone's resolve until the next Parliament. Six hundred members voted, and the Government was defeated by 60 majority. The announcement was received with loud cheers of the Liberals. On going into Committee, which motion was carried, Mr. Gladstone's resolves were carried by a majority of 56. In Committee, Mr. Gladstone moved his first resolution, and that the Committee report progress.——Nearly all the London journals have editorial articles on the defeat of the Ministry in the House of Commons. *The London Times* says: "The Commons have resolved that this cancer of the empire (the Irish Church) shall be removed. The rejection of Lord Stanley's amendment, to postpone consideration until the next Parliament, and the adoption of Mr. Gladstone's resolution to go into Committee, are merely the first steps of the operation. The national will is soon to be expressed and it will be in no uncertain sound. It will insist that the work so happily begun shall be thoroughly performed. This morning's vote is the dawn of a reunited empire. Now Ireland may take confidence, from this vote, that she is sustained by the vast balance of opinion of the United Kingdom. The wrongs of ages are to be ended and right done amid the acclamation of the nation. This must guarantee peace." *The London Post* concludes a very able article with the following words: "This vote is the death warrant of the Irish Church. No fairer trophy has been won by the Liberal party since the Emancipation act of 1829." *The London Standard* says: "The effect of this vote will be to waste the session without advancing the object proposed one single step."

The annual Spring boat-race between the Oxford and Cambridge Universities took place on Saturday, over the usual course, from Putney to Mortlake, on the river Thames. The crews of both boats were in good condition, and excitement ran high, as it was anticipated, on account of the several changes that had been made in the Oxford crew that the Cambridge men might regain their prestige and come out triumphant, notwithstanding their having been beaten seven years in succession. At an early hour both banks of the river were lined with spectators; and the two sides, extending for four miles, looked like two surging masses of blue, as the colors of Oxford are dark blue, and Cambridge light blue. Hammersmith bridge was one mass of human beings, waving to and fro like a dense sea of heads. The river was covered with boats of every description, and several steamers accompanied the race throughout without endangering the boats. The royal steam yacht of the Prince of Wales was present, containing the Prince and Princess and a number of other distinguished personages. The steamer Victoria freighted with Oxonians, a rival boat carrying the Cantabs, the Lotus carrying the umpire, M. J. W. Chitty, and Mr. Searle, the starter; a steamer chartered by *Bell's Life in London* (newspaper) laden with reporters, and several others fully laden with visitors followed on in the wake of the boats. The race was closely contested throughout, but by a strenuous effort on the last mile the Oxford's gradually forged ahead of their competitors and passed the goal three lengths ahead, amidst the most uproarious cheers of the thousands who lined the banks and crowded the decks of the innumerable river craft in attendance. The race was four miles long, being half a mile shorter than that usually rowed, and the course was pulled over in 20 minutes. This makes the eighth time in succession that Oxford has been victorious, and it seems that Cambridge have not improved, as last year the Light Blue were only beaten by half a length instead of three lengths. This race was inaugurated in 1829, and since then has been contested 25 times, out of which Cambridge was successful 10 times, and Oxford 15 times. The first race pulled in outrigged eights was in the year 1846, when the usual course, from Putney to Mort Lake, distance four miles and a half, was made in 21 minutes and 5 seconds, which time they have never beaten yet. Last year, when Oxford won by half a length, it took them 22 minutes and 39 seconds to get over the distance, which is about the same ratio of speed as that accomplished yesterday, when four miles were accomplished in twenty minutes.——The case of the prisoners who were arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the Clerkenwell explosion went before the Grand Jury on Monday. The charge of the Recorder to the jury, on their retiring to deliberate, was strongly adverse to the prisoners.——It is said that the Bishops of the Irish Church have united in a note to Disraeli, urging him to sacrifice half the revenues of the Church Establishment in order to be able to save the rest.

GERMANY.—The Hon. George Bancroft, United States Minister at the Court of Prussia, has been duly commissioned from the State Department in Washington with full power to arrange and complete a treaty of commerce and navigation with the authorities of the North German Confederation and the member of the German Zollverein.——A splendid flag of the North German Confederation, presented to the Parliament by the German citizens of New-Orleans, arrived in Berlin a few days ago. The gift was formally accepted by the Parliament, and will be hung in the chamber.——The resolutions which were recently introduced in the Parliament of North Germany declaring in effect "that the members ought not to be held responsible for words uttered in debate in any other place" were carried by a large majority.——The tide of emigration for the present Spring for the United States has commenced with increased volume. It is estimated that upward of 7,000 emigrants left Germany during the past week for American ports.

COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE.—FIRST CALL, 10½ O'CLOCK A. M.

GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT.

U S 6s '81, Coup
50,000.12 o'c'k.112
U S 6s 5-20 Reg '62
10,000............108¼
U S 6s 5-20 Cou '62
40,000..........110⅝
8,000 .12 o'c'k.110⅝
50,000..........110⅝
29,500..........110⅝
U S 6s 5-20 Coup '64
27,500 ....108¼
10,000.12 o'c'k 109¼
27,000..........109
35,000..........109¼

U S 6s 5-20 Coup '65
5,000 109
25,000 .12 o'c'k.109¼
20,000..........109¼
U S 6s 5-20 Reg '65 n
2,000..........107⅜
U S 5-20 Cou '65 n
60,000 ....107¼
10,000.12 o'c'k 107¼
20,000 108
U S 6s 5-20 Reg '67 n
1,700..12 o'c'k 108
U S 5s 10-40 Reg
10,000 ....101¼

U S 6s 5-20 Cou 67 n
61,000 .... 107¾
8,000 12 o'c'k 108¼
90,000......... 108⅛
10,000.......s30 108¼
U S 5s 10-40 Cou
50,000..........101⅛
10,000 c 12 o'c'k.102
Treas Notes 7 3-10
2d Series.
10,000..........106⅛
75,000...12 o'c'k.106⅛
65,000..........106⅛
3d Series.
50,000.12 o'c'k.106⅛

N. Y. S. B. L. Reg
12,000..........108¼
Tennessee 6s
10,000..ex con. 68
Tennessee 6s new
2,000.......... 68¼
80,000.......... 68¼
North Car St 6s
7,000 ...ex-c. 62
North Car 6s new
10,000 .... 61¾
30,000.......... 61¾
20,000.......... 61¾
10,000.......... 61¼
10,000.......... 61
Erie 3d Mortgage
2,000 96
1,000............ 98
Hudson River 1 M
1,000............101
Alton & T H 2
1,000 .... 82¼
Morris & Essex 2
5,000............ 87
Mil & St Paul 1
1,000............ 90
Chic & N West 1
000 ...... small. 85
Chic & N W S F B
500. ... small. 90
Bank of St of N Y
10................116
St. Nicholas Bank
10................106½
Park Bank
10................159
Ninth Nat' Bank
10................104½
Del & Hud Canal
10 ....155¼
Cumb Coal Pref
100.............. 32¼
Western Union Tel
1,500............. 38

Quicksilver
500................ 24¾
100.......... b30 25
Pacific Mail
20 93
100.............. 93½
100.............. 94¼
810.............. 94¼
500.............. 94¼
100........ b30. 94
Atlantic Mail
200................ 87
200.............. 87½
Union Navigation
400..........b10. 21½
200................ 21
200. ..2d call 26
Adams Express
100 .... 76¼
Wells-Fargo Expr
200 34
100 .... 33¾
100................ 33½
200................ 33
100................ 33¼
Merchants' U Ex
150................ 15
Boston W Power
100................ 20
N Y Central
400 ....122¾
100..............122⅜
Erie
100................ 73⅞
800...........c 73½
100 ...2d call. 73⅞
Stonington
100................ 92
N Y & N Haven
5 139
Chic & N W Pref
500..........b30. 76¼
700 76
Reading
100................ 91¾

Panama
10................316
Illinois Central
100..............141
Cleve & Pitts
200 .... 91¼
Clev, Col & Cin
56 106
Cleve & Toledo
200..............105
500.........c.104¾
50 ....105¼
Chic & R Island
200................ 96¼
50................ 95¾
100.... 2d call 96
Mil & St. Paul
100........b15. 59
100................ 58¾
Mil & St Paul Pref
500................ 72¼
100................ 72¼
7 .... 71½
Del, Lack & W
200..............114
Tol, W & West
100............... 49½
Tol W & West pref
200................ 72
P, Ft W & C
100..............101¼
50..............101¼
Chic & Alton
50 ....120¼
100 120
Ohio & Miss.
100................ 31¾
400................ 31⅜
800 ....b30. 31⅜
500................ 31½
100.....2d call. 31⅜
H & St. Joseph Pf
200 85
Rensselaer & Sar
100................ 84

TUESDAY, April 7—P. M.

Gold closed at 138⅛. The range of the day was 138⅛ @137⅞. The clearings of the Gold Exchange Bank were $48,537,000, and the balances $1,027,764.

Government stocks opened firm, and, under large city and telegraphic orders, rose ½ to 1 per cent. There has been more activity than for a long time, with a large inquiry to replace stocks sold during the money pressure. State stocks and railway mortgages are firm, and few of the latter are offered. Western Union Telegraph was firm, under reports of an early dividend. Pacific Mail continues active, and closes at 94⅛. It is now stated that a line of English propellers is to be established between Panama and San Francisco, and thence to Hong Kong, and a practical test be made of the comparative profit of side-wheel and propeller ships. Express stocks are firm, and offered in small amounts. The Railway share market is firm, and stocks offered in moderate amounts only. The Western shares, under large receipts and favorable crop prospects, are held with great confidence. North-Western Preferred, Cleveland and Pittsburgh, and Michigan Southern are strong, in view of approaching dividends. At the Second Board prices were higher, and stocks in renewed demand under the increased supply of money at lower rates. At the close the market was firm, with few stocks offering, and closed strong at quotations. Government stocks close strong and in demand at the following prices:

	Off.	Ask.		Off.	Ask.
U.S. 6's, 1881, Reg.	112¾	112¾	U.S. 5-20 Cou. new '65	108	108¼
U.S. 6's, Cou	112¾	112¾	U.S. 5-20 Cou. '67	108	108¼
U.S. 5-20 Reg.	104	105¾	U.S. 10-40 Reg.	101½	102
U.S. 5-20 Cou. '62	111	111¼	U.S. 10-40 Cou.	102	102¼
U.S. 5-20 Cou. '64	109¼	109¾	U.S. 7.30 2d Cou.	106⅞	107
U.S. 5-20 Cou. '65	109¾	110			

The public debt statement shows an increase of nearly three millions of legal-tender notes, and an increase of currency in the Treasury of $1,475,000. The unfunded 7.30s are reduced to $185,885,100, upon which the privilege expires July 15, 1868. The Treasury will best serve the public by at once offering to the holders of these notes the highest compensation allowed by law to exchange them for funded debt. The policy of selling gold-bearing bonds and buying 7.30s is open to abuse, and disturbs the money market without reason. The Treasury is in condition to pay in coin the interest on the funded debt, after adding the 7.30s, and should lose no time in getting the debt into a stock of uniform character. The time is fast approaching when a *long five per cent gold-bearing stock* can be issued in exchange for the present 5-20s, subject to payment and depreciation in investment value thereby.

The aggregate amount of exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New-York to foreign ports for the week ending April 7, 1868, was $4,731,089.

GRAIN PROVISION, AND OTHER MARKETS.

TUESDAY, April 7, 1868.

ASHES—The market is firm at $8 62½ for Pots. Pearls are nominal.

BRISTLES continue steady, and we have had a moderate business at from 85c.@$1 75 for American Gray and White.

BUILDING MATERIALS—A fair demand still prevails for all articles coming under this heading, and the market has ruled quite steady. We quote as follows:

BRICKS—New Jersey, ₱ M	$9 00 @	$10 50
Long Island ₱ M	10 50 @	11 50
North River, ₱ M	12 00 @	13 25
Croton, ₱ M	18 00 @	20 00
Philadelphia Front, ₱ M	45 00 @	50 00
CEMENT—Rosendale, ₱ bbl	2 00 @	2 25
HAIR—Rio Grande Mixed (gold), ₱ lb	25½ @	— —
Buenos Ayres Mixed (gold), ₱ lb	26 @	27½
Hog, Western Unwashed (currency) ₱ lb	11 @	12
LATHS—Eastern, ₱ M	3 00 @	3 25
LIME—Rockland Common, ₱ bbl	1 50 @	— —
Rockland Lump ₱ bbl	2 25 @	— —
PLASTER PARIS—Blue Nova Scotia, ₱ ton	3 87½ @	4 00
White Nova Scotia ₱ ton	4 50 @	4 75
Calcined Eastern, ₱ bbl	2 40 @	— —
Calc'd Knickerb'ker Mills, ₱ bbl	2 50 @	— —
Calcined Empire Mills, ₱ bbl	2 50 @	— —

COTTON—The demand has been moderate, and with more stock offering prices have again declined about 1c., though at the close there is some steadiness, and holders seem inclined to withdraw. Sales of 2,963 bales, including 152 to spinners, 1,920 to exporters, and 891 to speculators. We quote:

	Uplands and Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	25 @ 25½	25½ @ 25¾	25½ @ 26	[illegible]
Good Ordinary	26 @ 26½	26½ @ 26¾	26½ @ 27	[illegible]
Low Middling	27 @ 27½	27½ @ 27¾	27½ @ 28	27½ @ 28
Middling	28 @ 28½	28¼ @ 28½	28½ @ 29	28½ @ 29

COFFEE—Rio Coffee remains firm, and is not offered freely, but the demand is light. At Baltimore 3,000 bags sold, ex Lapwing, on private terms. Java is dull and heavy. West India grades are quiet but steady. The stock of Rio, as made up by Messrs. Wm. Scott & Sons, is 125,471 bags, including 18,000 at New-Orleans, 28,000 at Baltimore, 2,300 at Galveston, 1,500 at Mobile, 5,500 at Philadelphia, and 73,171 at this port.

COCOA—The demand is moderate, and prices steady at 16@17c. for Caracas, 11@12c. for Guayaquil, and 7@7½c. for Para, all gold, duty paid.

CANDLES are in moderate demand, and steady; we note sales of 400 boxes Adamantine at 20@21c.; Sperm are quoted at 45@48c., and Patent at 55@58c.

COAL—The demand for Domestic has proved limited, and prices have a downward tendency; Eastern dealers purchase cautiously as the stocks are ample; sales from yard at $4@$6 50 ₱ ton of 2,000 lb. In Foreign very little has been done, and prices are uncertain.

DYEWOODS—Prices are firm, and our stock, which was large, is now quite small, especially of Logwoods; these are higher. Considerable has been for export from first hands. The inquiry is fair.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for Western and State Flour opened dull and heavy, and closed 10@25c. lower for most grades—the heaviness the most noticeable in the low and medium grades. Family grades are irregular; the sales are 6,600 bbls. at $9 60@$9 90 for Superfine State; $9 75@$10 25 for Extra State; $10 25@$11 20 for Fancy do.; $9 60@$9 90 for the low grades of Western Extra; $10@$11 for good to choice Spring Wheat Extras; $10 20@$12 25 for Minnesota Extras; $10 25@$10 50 for Shipping Ohio; $10 45@$13 85 for Trade and Family do.; $10 50@$12 50 for Amber Winter Wheat, Extra Michigan, and Indiana, $12 10@$13 50 for Single Extra White Wheat do. do., and $12@$14 for Single-Extra St. Louis. California Flour is inactive, and is easier; sales of 200 bags at $12 50@$14. Southern Flour is a shade easier, and in fair demand at the concession; the sales are 2,200 bbls., at $9 60@$11 65 for ordinary to good Extra Baltimore and Country, $10 80@$14 40 for Extra and Family Georgia and Virginia, and $10 15@$15 for Extra and Family Maryland and Delaware. Rye Flour is easier, and closes tame, sales of 280 bbls. at $7 25@$9 50. Corn Meal is quiet; sales of 425 bbls. at $5 25@$5 50 for White Western, and $6 for Jersey.

EXPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS.

	Flour. bbls.	Wheat. bus.	Corn. bus.
Total to Great Britain and the Continent for the week ending April 6, 1868	674	11,948	20,164
Since Sept. 1, 1867	364,119	582,236	471,760
Same time, 1866	54,540	43,630	870,245

RECEIPTS OF BREADSTUFFS.

	Flour. bbls.	Wheat. bus.	Corn. bus.
For the week ending April 6, 1868	36,792	10,643	22,776
Since Sept. 1, 1867	2,644,777	1,675,036	1,236,626
Same time, 1866	1,754,168	594,750	1,204,078

FISH—Dry Cod are quiet, and generally held at our last prices. Mackerel are quiet and unchanged in every respect, except No. 3 Massachusetts, large, which have sold at $11 50@$12, the sales being about 200 bbls. Herrings have ruled quiet but firm; 43c. is a fair price for strictly Prime Scaled, and 22c. for do. No. 1; other kinds are quiet and unchanged.

FLAX—A moderate demand for Domestic at 15@20c. ₱ lb; the supply is ample.

FEATHERS—A fair inquiry for Western, and the market steady at 75@90c. for Prime.

GRAIN—The Wheat market opened dull and heavy, and closed fully 2c. ₱ bush. lower on Spring; other kinds are dull and irregular; the demand has been in part if not all for export; the sales are 25,000 bush. at $2 85@$2 40 for No. 2 Milwaukee delivered; $3 10 for fair White Canadian, and $3 30 for White Kentucky. Barley and Barley Malt are both quiet, but firmly held. Oats are more active and firmer; the sales are 48,000 bush. Western at 85@86c., cash and regular. Rye is quiet; small sales of Southern at $1 90. Corn is moderately active; prices are lower; the demand is in part for export, but chiefly for the home trade; the sales are 67,000 bush. New Western Mixed at $1 18@$1 21½, the latter an extreme; Old do., $1 22, delivered; Western White at $1 18@$1 19; Western Yellow at $1 24, nominal; Southern White at $1 20; do Yellow at $1 24½@$1 25, Straw Colored and White Tennessee, $1 18½@$1 18.

GUANO—The demand is brisk for Peruvian, and we note large sales at $86, currency. Baugh & Son's Commercial Manures are selling at $45@$50 ₱ ton, cash.

GUNNIES—There have been of late 2,000 bales Bags taken at 17@18c. for light and heavy weight. We quote at 18c. Cloth has been in fair demand, and sales have been made of 350 bales in Boston on private terms, understood to be at a slight concession. We quote at 21½c.

HAY—The demand is brisk, and the market is firm for shipping at 80@85c., and retail lots at $1@$1 30 ₱ 100 lb, cash. Rye Straw is more plenty, and is selling at 75@80c., and Shorts at 55c., cash.

HEMP—The demand is only moderate, but the market is firm. Manilla is held at 10½c., which is a trifling advance. We quote:

Jute, gold	$105 00 @	$140 00	American, dressed ₱ ton	$320	@	$330
Italian	230 @	—	American, undressed	210	@	240
Manilla, ₱ lb, gold	— @	10½c. —	Russia, clean	240	@	250

HONEY—Cuba is selling at 55@56c., gold, in bond, and 82@82½c., gold, duty paid.

INDIGO—We hear of no sales. Prices are a little higher in some cases. The market is quiet but firm. We quote:

Bengal, gold, ₱ lb	$1 10 @	$1 90	Manilla, gold	$ 70 @	$ 95
Oude, gold	75 @	1 40	Guatemala, gold	1 10 @	1 45
Madras, gold	65 @	1 00	Caracas, gold	90 @	1 05

METALS—American Ingot Copper has been only in moderate request, but prices are without important change. New Sheathing and Yellow Metal are unchanged. Pig Iron is dull and prices are nominal. Pig Lead, Spelter, Shot and Nails, are without movement. Pig Tin is quiet. Plates are dull.

MOLASSES—The demand continues moderate, and while no important changes can be made in quotations, prices are certainly no better. The stock is estimated at 5,309 hhds. Cuba, 208 hhds. Porto Rico, and 616 hhds. English Island; sales of 270 hhds., 14 tcs., and 100 bbls. Centrifugal at 35c.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is quiet, but firm; Spirits are rather easier, and quite small sales are making. Rosins are generally firm, but the business has been only moderate; sales of 500 bbls. Common Strained at $3 37½, and 1,200 bbls. Strained (to arrive) at $3 35; 200 bbls. No. 2 at $3 50@$3 62½; and 100 bbls. No. 1 at $4 50@$5. Tar is quiet. We quote as follows:

Spirits Turpentine, mer. ₱ gal	66½ @	67	bbl.	$4 00 @	$5 00
Spirits Turp., in bond ₱ gal	56 @	57	Rosins, pale, ₱ bbl.	6 00 @	7 00
Crude Turp., ₱ 280 lb	4 75 @	5 00	Rosins, extra pale, ₱ bbl.	7 25 @	7 50
Rosins, common ₱ bbl.	— @	3 30	Rosins, Window Glass, ₱ bbl.	7 50 @	8 00
Rosins, strained, ₱ bbl.	3 37½ @	3 40	Tar, North County, ₱ bbl.	2 87½ @	3 12½
Rosins, No. 2, ₱ bbl.	3 50 @	3 75	Tar, Wilmington, ₱ bbl.	3 50 @	—
Rosins, No. 1 ₱			Pitch, City, ₱ bbl.	3 50 @	—
			Pitch, Southern, ₱ bbl.	— @	3 50

OILS—There has been a fair demand for American Linseed, and the market is steady at $1 18@$1 20 for casks and bbls. English do. has been dull, and prices are nominal. In Crude Fish Oils there has been only a moderate business, but prices are unchanged; we quote Whale at 68@70c., and Sperm $2. Manufactured Oils are dull, and prices are nominal. Lard Oil has been in fair demand, and the market is steady at from $1 35@$1 45 for fair Prime and Choice.

OIL CAKE—The demand is good and the market is firm; sales of 150 tuns Western Thin at $51, currency; and 50 tons City at $38@$40 gold.

OIL MEAL—The demand is fair and the market is firm; sales of 230 bags State at $2 50@$2 55 ₱ 100 lb.

PROVISIONS—We have had an excited and higher market for Pork to-day; the business, however, has not been large, closing steady; the sales, cash and regular, are 2,150 bbls., at from $25@$25 25 for Old Mess; $25 37½@$25 50 for small lots of Old Mess; $26 75@$27 25 for New Mess; $21 for Western Prime Mess, and $24 50 for City Prime Mess for future delivery; sales of 1,250 bbls. New Mess, buyer April, at $27@$27 25, and 500 bbls. New Mess, seller May, at $27. Beef is a little more active, and is firm; sales of 750 bbls. at $12@$14 for Common brands, $14 50@$20 50 for Plain Mess, and $20 50@$24 50 for Extra Mess. Tierce Beef is firm, and in better demand; sales of 250 tierces Prime Mess, on private terms, and India Mess at $42. Beef Hams are nominal. Cut Meats are quiet, but very firm; sales of 100 pkgs. at 13c. for Dry Salted Hams, and 15c. for Pickled Hams. Bacon is higher, and in demand; sales of 600 boxes at 13½c. for Cumberland Cut; 14½@14¾c. for Short-Ribbed, and 13¾@14c. for Bellies. Lard is active, decidedly higher, and firm; sales of 1,700 pkgs. at 16¼@17¼c. for No. 1, 17½@17⅝c. for City, 17¼@17¾c. for fair to prime Steam, and 18c. for Kettle-Rendered in small lots; sales also of 500 pkgs., seller May, at 17¾@18c.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS.

	Pork. bbls.	Beef. tcs.	Beef. bbls.	Bacon. lbs.	Butter. lbs.	Cheese. lbs.	Lard. lbs.	Tal. lbs.
Total to Great Britain and the Continent for the week ending April 6, 1868	1 327	2,027	154	[illegible]	316	172	62	[illegible]
Since Sept. 1, 1867	20,773	2,235	15,601	[illegible]	186	15,022	15,264	2,475
Same time, 1866	9,676	25,103	7,651	[illegible]	162	14,174	4,014	4,510

RECEIPTS OF PROVISIONS.

	Pork. bbls.	Beef. tcs.	Lard. tcs.	Butter. tubs.	Cheese. boxes.
For the week ending April 6, 1868	6,609	5,056	401	101	499
Since Sept. 1, 1867	65,502	69,648	15,252	15,497	16,346
Same time, 1866	122,344	45,072	11,227	15,793	10,871

PETROLEUM—The demand for Crude has been only moderate, but prices are unchanged. Refined, in bond, also steady but quiet. We quote:

Crude (40@47 gravity) in bulk .... ₱ gallon..16½@17
Crude (40@47 gravity) in bbls. ....16 @ —
Refined, in bond (110 test) Prime Light Straw to White..25 @ —
Refined, in bond (110 test) Standard White ....@ —
....$3 25

QUOTATIONS IN PHILADELPHIA TO-DAY.

Crude	15½ @ 15¼
Bonded, P. L. S. to W.	24 @ —
Bonded, Standard White, spot	25 @ —
Naphtha	13 @ —
S. W. in cases	29 @ —
P. L. S. to W., in cases	28 @ —
Naphtha in cases	20 @ —

RICE—In small job lots there is a fair amount of business doing at unchanged figures; we quote Carolina at 10¼@11½c. and 9¼@9¾c. for Rangoon.

SUGARS—Raw Sugars are dull and somewhat unsettled, the low grades are weak and somewhat easier, but prime qualities remain steady; Fair refining, 10½@10¾c.; Good do., 11c. The stock is estimated at 21,000 hhds., 18,725 boxes, and 26,090 bags; sales to-day of 333 hhds. at 10½@12c. for Cuba, 11½c. for Porto Rico, and 267 boxes Havana at 10½@14c. Refined dull and rather easier at 16¼@16½c. for Powdered, Granulated and Crushed; 15¼@15¾c. for Soft Whites, and 14@15c. for do. Yellows. We quote:

		Boxes.	
Inf. to Com. Refining	10½ @ 10¾	Havana No. 7 to 11	10½ @ 11¼
Fair to Good Refining	10¾ @ 11	Havana No. 12	— @ 11½
Fair to Good Grocery	11½ @ 11¾	Havana No. 13 to 15	12 @ 12½
Prime Grocery	11¾ @ 12¼	Havana No. 16 to 20	13 @ 14
Melado	7 @ 9¼	Du. No. 12 in bond, g.	5¼ @ 5¾
		Manilla bags	10½ @ 11

SEEDS—The market for Clover Seed is quiet, and prices favor the buyer; sales of Ohio at 10½@11c. Timothy Seed is selling slowly at $2 30@$2 50 per bush. Rough Flax Seed is in fair demand at $2 85@$2 90 per bush. Two thousand bags Linseed changed hands in Boston at $2 35, gold, market firm.

SOAP—We note sales of 170 boxes Castile at 16½@17c.; the market is steady, and moderately active.

SALT—There have been a few large sales of Ashton's, to arrive, at full figures; the demand for all kinds is brisk, and the market active; of Ashton's we give higher prices. Other kinds are generally lower. We quote:

Turk's Islands, ₱ bush.	50 @	52	Syracuse, Ground	$1 65 @	$1 75
L'r'pool, G'd ₱ sack	$1 90 @	$2 00	Liv., Fine, Worthington's	2 75 @	2 85
Liv., Fine Ashton's	3 90 @	4 00	Liv., Fine, Higgin's	3 00 @	3 00
Syracuse	2 50 @	— —	Prussian or blue Mine	3 25 @	— —

SALTPETRE—The market is quiet for Crude at 10½@11c., and Refined at 14½@15c. No sales.

STEARIN—The demand is good, and the market is better; sales of 280,000 lbs. at 16½@17c., and 70,000 lbs. Grease at 12@15c.

TALLOW—The demand continued good, and prices favor the buyer; sales of 180,000 lbs. at 12½@12¾c. for Western, and 12½@12¾c. for City.

WOOL—We have no new feature to note in Domestic Fleeces; the market remains firm, and there is a fair business doing, the sales being confined to small lots for manufacturing purposes. In Foreign Wool there is but little doing, and prices are nominally unchanged. We quote: Domestic Fleeces at 42@45c. for Native and one-fourth Merinos, 45@48c. for one-half and three-quarters do., 48@52c. for full-blood Merinos, and 55@60c. for Saxony Fleeces; 30@36c. for No. 1 Pulled, 42@45c. for Superfine do., and 42@47c. for Extra do; 22@25c. for common Unwashed California, 28@35c. for Fine do, 20@32c. for common to choice Texas, and American Combing at 50@55c. We quote Foreign as follows. South American at 32@35c. for Common Washed, 28@37c. for Unwashed Mestiza and Merino, 30@38c. for Washed Entro Rios, 20@21c. for Unwashed Creole, 34@37c. for Washed Cordova; Chilian at 20@24c. for Unwashed Mestiza and Merino; Cape of Good Hope, 35@40c. for Unwashed; East India, 20@40c. for Washed, and African at 17@10c. for Unwashed, and 30@40c. for Washed.

BOSTON LIVE STOCK MARKET.

BRIGHTON, CAMBRIDGE AND MEDFORD.

Reported for THE TRIBUNE *for the week ending Wednesday, April 8, 1868.*

Amount of stock at market:

	This week.	Last w'k.	1 yr. ago.		This week.	Last w'k.	1 yr ago.
Cattle	1,004	1,133	463	Fat Hogs	200	200	1,300
Sheep	8,099	6,004	3,200	Veals	350	160	300
Shotes	200	50	800				

PRICES.

Beef—Per 100 lb on total weight of Hide, Tallow, and Dressed Meat, Extra, $15 50@$16; first quality, $14 75@$15; second quality, $14@$14 50, third quality, $13@$13 75; a few choice single pairs, $16 25@$16 75.

Working Oxen—$175@$300; handy steers, $125@$200, or much according to their value as beef.

Cows and Young Calves—Fair quality, $60@$75; extra, $80@$100; farrow and dry, $45@$65.

Sheep—Per lb, live weight, 6@8c.; extra, 9@10c.

Fat Hogs—Per lb, live weight, shotes wholesale, 9@9c.; retail, 8@10c.

Veal Calves—$3@$10.

Hides—Brighton, 9@9½c. ₱ lb; country lots, 8½@9c.

Calf Skins—15@17c. ₱ lb.

Tallow—Brighton, 8@8½c. ₱ lb; country fats, 7@7½c.

Pelts—$2@$3 50 each; country lots, dry, 62c.@$1.

REMARKS—Of the cattle at market, 89 are from Maine, 105 from New-Hampshire, 129 from Vermont, 142 from Massachusetts, and 539 from the West. This is the third week of short supply and of advancing prices. Over one-half of the Western stock arrived last Saturday, and were sold previous to the market-day. Trains arrived in good season at Cambridge, and the market was on the rampage, and, we think, rather ahead of the expectations of the drovers, and cattle were probably sold easily yesterday morning lower than they have been since. Good lots of Northern cattle were sold at Cambridge at 15c., with an allowance for offal that favored the seller; fair oxen at 14@14½c. per lb, and steers and cows at 13@14c. per lb. Of the Western, 40 sold at 14½c., 5 sk.; 48 at 15½c., 30 sk.; 22 at 14½c., 31 sk.; 11 at 15c., 30 sk.; 54 at 16c., 80 sk.; 32 at 15½c., 30 sk.; 16 at 12½c. per lb, five weight; Sat 16½c., 28 sk.; 32 at 16c., 28@30 sk., &c., showing an advance in price of ¼@½c. per lb from last week, and many butchers leave with short rations. A severe snow-storm prevailed yesterday, changing to rain in the afternoon, making the yards very disagreeable. The supply of sheep is more abundant than of cattle, but, without any material change in prices, this branch of trade rather favors the drover. There was a very superior lot of 263 sheep, all wethers, 144½ lb each, fed by J. Winnie of Jericho, Albany County, N. Y. They were selected last Fall by Mr. Winnie, in Canada. We understand their cost in Brighton was about 20½c. per lb. One hundred fine-wool sheep, 128 lb, fed by Erastus Billings of Hatfield, Mass., were sold at drover's commission over $12 each, the home cost. Ordinary lots were sold at 6@6¼@7½c. per lb. Of the whole number, 4,260 were Western, and about 2,700 from the New-England States.

Miscellaneous.

FISH AND PROVISIONS.—Wholesale buyers will find our stock unequaled in quality, variety, and cheapness. Double Extra Mess Mackerel. New-York Standard Georges' Bank Codfish. Various brands Cincinnati Sugar cured Hams. Extra Prime Hard Lard, for Summer use. Choice Factory Cheese.

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Try the experiment.
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Miscellaneous.

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Teas and Coffees.

ESTABLISHED 1861.

THE
GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY
RECEIVE THEIR
TEAS BY THE CARGO,
from the best Moyune (Green) and Foochow (Black) Tea districts of China; and, also, from the finest Tea Districts of Japan, and sell them in quantities to suit customers
AT CARGO PRICES.

To give our readers an idea of the profits which have been made in the Tea Trade, we will start with the American Houses, leaving out of the account entirely the profits of the Chinese factors.

First. The American House in China or Japan makes large profits on their sales or shipments—and some of the richest retired merchants in this country have made their immense fortunes through their houses in China.

Second. The Banker makes large profits upon the foreign exchange used in the purchase of Teas.

Third. The Importer makes a profit of 30 to 50 per cent in many cases.

Fourth. On its arrival here it is sold by the cargo, and the Purchaser sells it to the Speculator in invoices of 1,000 to 2,000 packages, at an average profit of about 10 per cent.

Fifth. The Speculator sells it to the Wholesale Tea Dealer in lines, at a profit of 10 to 15 per cent.

Sixth. The Wholesale Tea Dealer sells it to the Wholesale Grocer in lots to suit his trade, at a profit of about 10 per cent.

Seventh. The Wholesale Grocer sells it to the Retail Dealer at a profit of 15 to 25 per cent.

Eighth. The Retailer sells it to the Consumer for ALL THE PROFIT HE CAN GET.

When you have added to these EIGHT profits as many brokerages, cartages, storages, cooperages, and waste, and add the original cost of the Tea, it will be perceived what the consumer has to pay. And now we propose to show why we can sell so very much lower than other dealers.

We propose to do away with all these various profits and brokerages, cartages, storages, cooperages, and waste, with the exception of a small commission paid for purchasing to our correspondents in China and Japan, one cartage, and a small profit to ourselves—which, on our large sales, will amply pay us.

By our system of supplying Clubs throughout the country, consumers in all parts of the United States can receive their Teas at the same price (with the small additional expense of transportation) as though they bought them at our warehouses in this city.

Some parties inquire of us how they shall proceed to get up a Club. The answer is simply this. Let each person wishing to join in a Club say how much Tea or Coffee he wants, and select the kind and price from our Price List, as published in the paper or in our circulars. Write the names, kinds, and amounts plainly on a list, as seen in the Club order published below, and when the Club is complete send it to us by mail, and we will put each party's goods in separate packages, and mark the name upon them with the cost, so there need be no confusion in their distribution—each party getting exactly what he orders, and no more. The cost of transportation the members can divide equitably among themselves.

Parties sending Club or other orders for less than thirty dollars had better send post office drafts, or money, with their orders, to save the expense of collections by express, but larger orders we will forward by express, to collect on delivery.

Hereafter we will send a complimentary package to the party getting up the Club. Our profits are small, but we will be as liberal as we can afford. We send no complimentary packages for Clubs of less than $30.

Parties getting their Teas from us may confidently rely upon getting them pure and fresh, as they come direct from the Custom House stores to our warehouses.

We warrant all the goods we sell to give entire satisfaction. If they are not satisfactory they can be returned at our expense within 30 days, and have the money refunded.

The Company have selected the following kinds from their stock, which they recommend to meet the wants of Clubs. They are sold at cargo prices, the same as the Company sell them in New-York, as the list of prices will show.

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MIXED (Green and Black), 70c., 80c., 90c., best $1 per lb.
ENGLISH BREAKFAST (Black), 80c., 90c., $1, $1 10, best $1 20 per lb.
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YOUNG HYSON (Green), 80c., 90c., $1, $1 10, best $1 25 per lb.
UNCOLORED JAPAN, 90c., $1, $1 10, best $1 25 per lb.
GUNPOWDER (Green), $1 25, best $1 50 per lb.

COFFEES ROASTED AND GROUND DAILY.

Ground Coffee, 20c., 25c., 30c., 35c., best 40c. per pound. Hotels, Saloons, Boarding House Keepers, and Families who use large quantities of Coffee, can economize in that article by using our French Breakfast and Dinner Coffee, which we sell at the low price of 30c. per pound, and warrant to give perfect satisfaction.

Consumers can save from 50c. to $1 per pound by purchasing their Teas of the

GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY
Nos. 31 AND 33 VESEY ST.
Post Office Box No. 5,643, New-York City.

EVIDENCE AFTER TWO YEARS' TRIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, FOURTH AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 31, 1867.

To the Great American Tea Co., Nos. 31 and 33 Vesey-st., New-York.

The accompanying list completes the second year of the existence of this club, and what I said to you one year ago, I can say again now, and that is, that the Club has been highly gratified with the goods received of your house, and is abundantly satisfied that better articles and lower prices can be obtained there than at any other house with which we are acquainted.

If two years' experience is any criterion for judgment, then the public can rest satisfied that THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY is no humbug.

Very respectfully yours, L. CASS CARPENTER.

FOND DU LAC, Oct. 28, 1867.

To the Great American Tea Co., Nos. 31 and 33 Vesey-st., New-York.

GENTLEMEN: Yours of the 5th came to hand in due time and likewise the box of Teas and Coffee. I received in good order, and gives good satisfaction. After eleven months trial I have never heard one complaint about your Tea and Coffee. As long as you do as well by us we you have done, we shall never be sorry for finding out The Great American Tea Company. Inclosed please find an order for more Tea and Coffee. Many thanks for your complimentary package. Yours truly,
ALEXANDER MASON.

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2 lb	Japan	J. Hurd	at	1 25	2 50
8 lb	Imperial	Mrs. Bennett	at	1 25	10 00
1 lb	Young Hyson	Mrs. McFarlane	at	1 25	1 25
1 lb	Oolong	Mrs. McFarlane	at	1 00	1 00
2 lb	Mixed	P. Cunningham	at	1 00	2 00
1 lb	Young Hyson	P. Kinney	at	1 25	1 25
1 lb	Young Hyson	W. Smith	at	1 25	1 25
2 lb	Gunpowder	O. Pritchard	at	1 50	3 00
1 lb	Young Hyson	T. Heathcoat	at	1 25	1 25
1 lb	Oolong	T. Heathcoat	at	1 00	1 00
1 lb	Java Coffee, ground		at	40	40
	And 13 others, amounting to				$63 00

N. B. All villages and towns where a large number reside, by clubbing together can reduce the cost of their Teas and Coffees about one-third (BESIDE THE EXPRESS CHARGES) by sending directly to "The Great American Tea Company."

BEWARE of all concerns that advertise themselves as branches of our Establishment, or copy our name either wholly or in part, as they are bogus or imitations. We have no branches, and do not, in any case, authorize the use of our name.

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